

# Soviet troops bombard villages near Kabul

Troops and aircraft are said to have bombed villages surrounding the Afghan capital with bombs to repel an attack by 1,000 insurgents. A diplomatic source in Delhi suggests the insurgents are led by an Afghan infantry battalion, affected from the Russians last month.

## 1,000 insurgents reported killed

In the fighting, Muslim "holy warriors", shot down one Soviet bomber and a helicopter gunship in quick succession 18 miles north of Kabul at Shakerdara, insurgents in Pakistan said.

Radio Kabul said 140 students from Sorjia Lycee in the capital were taken to hospital after the black imperialist American agents and regional reactionaries and Chinese servants used poisonous gas to attack them on Monday. Anti-Soviet students have been boycotting classes.

Observers said that this explained why such an "impractical" offensive for the control of the Afghan capital was launched by the insurgents with heavy odds against them. The offensive, the first of its kind since the Soviet invasion, is being led by an Afghan infantry battalion which defected late last month from Panjshir valley, north of Kabul where it was stationed.

Soldiers' letters, page 8

## Letes again ignore Thatcher plea

Correspondent

The British Olympic Association remained unmoved by Mrs Thatcher's pressure and an earlier call for an Olympic boycott by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Palmer said: "There is no question of our not going. As far as we are concerned it is all stations go."

## ing girl ind in wood

for Clare Hutchings, 14, who was found in a wood after her body was found by a handier in Bourne water wood about two her home in Farnham, Surrey.

nt to the wood after a girl's mother was in to talk last night, her boyfriend was in.

s body, partly covered, was found by a handier in Bourne water wood about two her home in Farnham, Surrey.

urs before the body a girl, aged 16, had a man who allegedly ree her into his car ked home at Hasleby. The girl took a man's car number, ound the body at a.m. Inspector Bob Surrey police, said: d not been led to the chances are we t was in a rarel- of pine trees.

lutchison was last he left her home to walk to school half mile away. In for her, a thousand were questioned. Photograph, page 2.

## Herr Brandt demands farm policy reforms

From Patricia Clough

Essen, June 10

Herr Willy Brandt, the Social Democrat Party leader, today demanded that the EEC's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) be reformed "from top to bottom".

We cannot tolerate the public was any longer, either financially or morally," he told the Social Democrat Party congress here. "Reform must come soon if the community is not to perish."

He called for Europeans to exert strong pressure on their governments. Without that, he said, talk of reforming the CAP would come to nothing.

Herr Brandt commented that he could "afford to speak more clearly" than his colleagues in the Government. In fact, he went much further than Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, did yesterday.

Sources close to Herr Brandt said that his purpose was to work up a head of steam in favour of CAP reform among party and public opinion to give Herr Schmidt the political impetus to tackle the issue in Brussels.

The Chancellor, inhibited by the many considerations imposed by his office—among them, no doubt, tact towards his friend, President Giscard d'Estaing of France—has been more wary. He spoke yesterday of indispensable adjustments to the CAP and a more balanced distribution of financial burdens. Without them, the Community would not be able to finance the entry of new members, he said.

Herr Brandt did not raise the issue of enlargement. But he had sharp words for Britain's recent behaviour in the community, which he implied was partly to blame for its present "serious crisis". He did not want to go into Britain's contributions, which were without doubt too high, he said, "but I want to remind ourselves and the public once again how a reasonable cause can become dangerous nonsense."

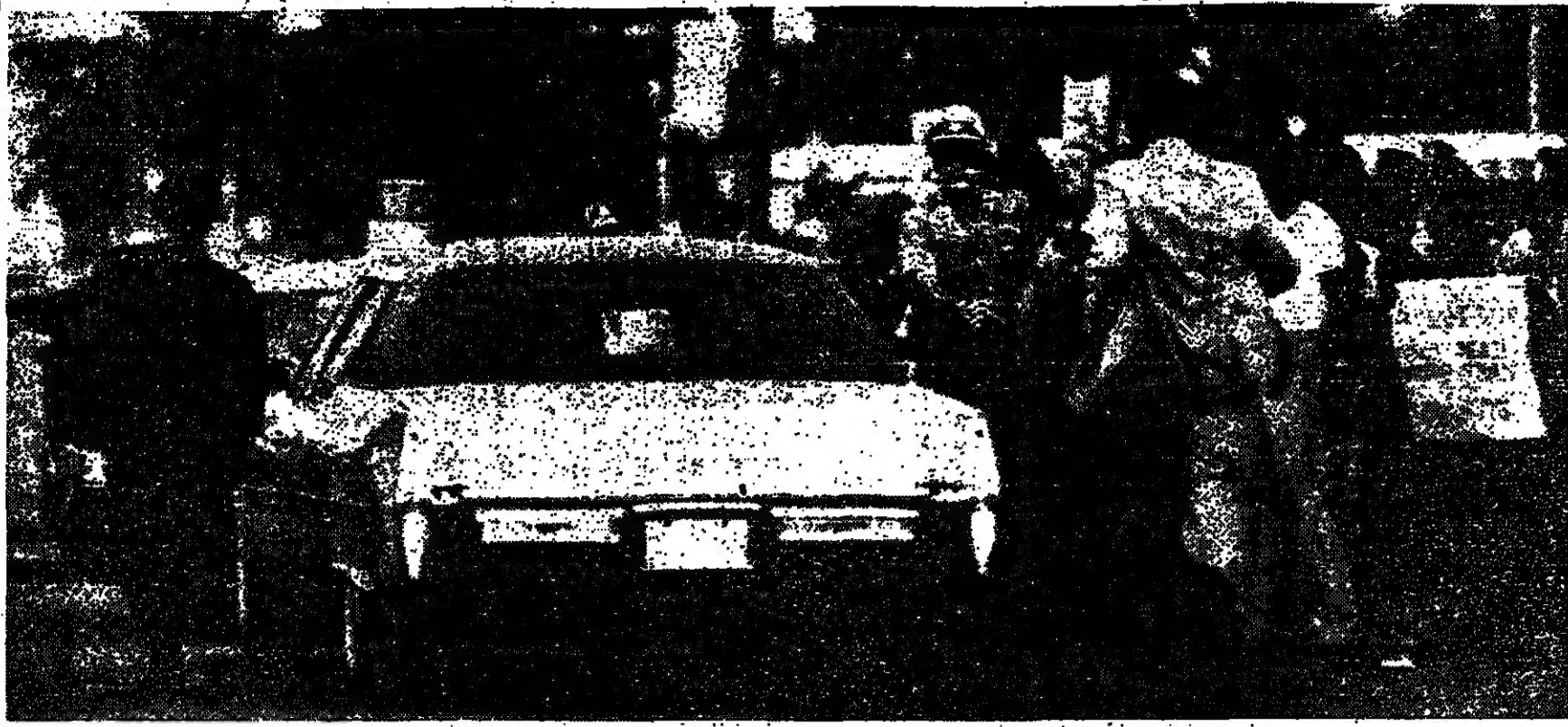
The community, he said was "in a pitiful state... many meetings present a picture that makes one angry—busy people haggling like merchants at a bazaar without buying the carpet. That cannot be all London's fault."

The present situation, he said, "cannot, I am firmly convinced, go on for much longer."

"We are meeting growing, nay, outright indignation and not only among German consumers, who have to pay high prices while the ordinary farmers do not do particularly well out of it. And we all have to watch while food is destroyed or sold off cheap elsewhere."

About 70 per cent of the EEC's funds went into agricultural channels, but only a minimal amount to the farmers themselves, he said.

Continued on page 6, col 2



President Carter's car speeds from a Miami protest in which stones and bottles were thrown. Report, page 6.

## Mr Steel's welcome for Jenkins initiative not shared by Liberals

By Ian Bradley

Two Liberal MPs attacked Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday for trying to "go it alone" in creating a centre party in British politics and accused him of overlooking the Liberal Party.

Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, picked up the aeronautical metaphor used by Mr Jenkins at his speech to the Parliamentary Press Gallery on Monday and turned it against him. Speaking in Cheltenham, Mr Smith said: "It could be that when his plane arrived on the runway, he would find another plane waiting to take off. The other plane would possibly be going in the same direction as the one he was trying to get on the runway. It would be so much easier therefore to transfer the passengers from the second plane to the first, and thereby conserve energy."

He went on to say that Mr Jenkins was "going it alone" in creating a centre party in British politics and accused him of overlooking the Liberal Party.

In the same vein, Mr David Alton, speaking in his constituency of Liverpool, Edge Hill, said: "There is room within the Liberal Party for Mr Jenkins and his friends, and they will be welcome, but for them to believe it possible to create a centre party without the cooperation of Liberals is not only naive but would be an act of incredible folly."

Both Mr Smith's and Mr Alton's remarks are in marked contrast to the warm welcome given to Mr Jenkins's speech on Monday evening by



Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader.

Interviewed on the BBC television programme *Nationwide*, Mr Steel said: "I think Mr Jenkins will make a major contribution to changing the shape of the British political pattern."

It is understood that the more critical remarks by Mr Smith and Mr Alton reflect a widespread feeling among Liberal MPs and the party at large that Mr Steel was too enthusiastic in his initial response to Mr Jenkins's speech, which it was being pointed out, hardly made any reference to the Liberals.

Mr Steel last night responded more cautiously to Mr Jenkins's speech, when he told a Liberal rally at Marfield, Kent, that the former Labour politician's analysis of Britain's malaise was the same as the Liberals had been making.

He would continue a dialogue with Mr Jenkins and anyone else prepared to assist in securing badly needed reforms in the country, he went on, but gave warning that "no Liberal should imagine that we are going to sit around waiting for January 7, 1981, and the return of Mr Jenkins to Britain."

Mr Steel avoided any reference to possible arrangements or pact between the Liberals and a new centre party before the next election.

Although last week he ruled out any formal pact which would submerge the Liberals' identity in a new centre party, he is known not to have discounted individual local pacts with disaffected Labour social democrats.

However, in a statement last night, Lord Beaumont of Whitley, a former Liberal Party president, gave warning that any local constituency association which supported a non-Liberal candidate, or failed to field a Liberal candidate when it could, would be in breach of the party's constitution.

Sir Arnold Weinstock, head of General Electric Company, categorically denied last night that he had given any support to Mr Jenkins's idea of a "third force" political party in Britain.

In an interview with Robert McKenzie on the BBC's *Platform One* programme, Sir Arnold agreed that the current political system had been based for so long as falling apart, but would only concede that the idea of a third party holding the balance between opposing ideologies was "interesting."

## Money supply grows above official target

By Caroline Atkinson and Roman Eisenstein

Growth in the money supply accelerated out of the Government's target range last month, dashing hopes of an early cut in minimum lending rate. A sharp rise in the Government's own borrowing, coupled with continuing strong growth in private sector bank loans, are thought to have sent the money supply up by 2 per cent in May.

This brings the annual rate of growth over the last three months to 11 per cent and thus outside the Government's target range of 7 to 11 per cent. With the "corset" restrictions coming off this month there will be a further increase in money supply because of higher bank lending.

The Government borrowed an exceptionally large £2,254m in May. Although officials stress that it is too soon in the financial year to draw firm conclusions from the figures, there is no doubt that they will come as a blow to ministers.

Part of the reason for their hesitation in reducing interest rates has been the fear that the public sector's demand for credit might start to put upward pressure on the money supply in the coming months, even if the private sector begins to borrow less.

In fact, bank lending continued to rise in May with a 1.7 per cent increase in the banks' eligible liabilities.

The figures sent the gilt market down at first by 1 point although there was a late recovery. Foreigners continued to buy government stock. Paradoxically, the disappointing bank lending figures gave the pound a boost on the foreign exchange markets.

Dealers assumed that British interest rates will remain attractively high while money growth is not within the Government's target. They therefore came back into sterling yesterday afternoon after selling pounds in the morning. The rate ended at 2.33 against the dollar, 1.8 cents down on the day. Against a basket of currencies, the pound dropped

0.4 points to 73.5 per cent of its end-1971 value.

Government borrowing is extremely hard to predict but is a crucial influence on the money supply. It now seems likely that the figures for the central government borrowing will remain bad for several months. This is partly because of the usual pattern of borrowing with early months of the financial year bearing a large part of the burden.

Government spending appears to be rising more than allowed for in the Budget and spending plans. In the first two months of the financial year central government increased its spending on supply services by £2,582m. The Budget forecast was for a rise of only £10,981m, or 20 per cent, for the year as a whole.

On the revenue side, the figures for May were distorted by the lack of any receipts from the North Sea. However, Inland Revenue receipts were up by 26 per cent for April and May together compared to the same months last year and against a Budget forecast of 20 per cent. There is some evidence that value-added tax payments are running behind, as they are below the expected total so far.

Nationalized industry borrowing rose sharply in April and May. It was £185m higher than in the same two months of 1979.

The central government borrowing requirement so far this financial year has totalled £3,180m, compared with £2,825m last year. Some economists fear that the depth of the recession this year will lead to an inexorable rise in government borrowing, as tax receipts fall and the number of people on the dole rises. However, this may be compatible with money targets if private sector loan demand drops with recession.

The banking figures for the five weeks to May 21 show that bank lending to the private sector is not abating. The lending figures from the London clearing banks show that on a seasonally unadjusted basis advances are up by £518m.

Financial Editor, page 23

## Rail fares likely to rise again

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

A further fare rise for British Rail travellers in the summer is now "touch and go" after a disastrous drop in freight traffic in the first five months of the year, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, said yesterday.

Instead of the small profit on freight planned by BR for this year, losses are already over £50m and could approach £100m by the end of the year.

With the state of the industrial economy looking "desperate", BR's carrying of heavy goods like steel and coal and 22 million tonnes down on budget, producing revenue losses of £20m to £25m already, on top of the £30m lost on the steel strike.

This will face BR with its biggest cash flow problem for years. That, in turn, threatens yet another pruning of much-needed investment if the board is to stay within the government-imposed cash limit of £750m for this year.

There are, however, strong arguments against a second fare rise after January's 20 per cent. Sir Peter declared: "One is struck by passenger resistance to more than one fare rise in a year. The other is that in the past month an ominous pause has already appeared in the growth in passenger traffic of recent years which, had it then, continued unimpeded by the January rise."

That is thought to be the result of the general economic squeeze

The best hope, said Sir Peter in an exclusive interview, is that the serious plight of BR will impress itself on the minds of unions and give added impetus to implementation of the new productivity deal which would particularly help the ailing freight business.

He described the reported remark by Mr William Ronkley, president of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, yesterday that the productivity deal meant slavery for railwaymen as "difficult to understand."

Sir Peter was speaking after the opening of a new £250,000 station at Moulsecomb, near Brighton, Southern Region's first for 25 years.

## Heath call for action in the West

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

New proposals for concerted Western action, including a military presence, to uphold the security of Middle East oil production countries, as well as a call for European action on monetary reform and the Palestinian problem, were made last night in an important speech by Mr Edward Heath, Prime Minister, dealing with the world economic depression in an address to the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, said the West must both reduce its dependence on oil imports and concert its strategy towards the Middle East oil producers.

"Europe and the United States must provide 'substantial' economic assistance with Turkey and Pakistan being the two most urgent cases. Friendly Middle East countries must have their military capability reinforced by the West, in order to improve their efforts to deal with externally inspired subversion."

These leaders should be encouraged, but not coerced, "to modify over a period of time those policies and institutions which foster inequality and unrest."

Then, pointing out that the West at present did not have the capability to fulfil commitments made by the United States to the region, this apparently a reference to President Carter's warning last January, Mr Heath declared: "Every Western country which is capable of doing so must help to strengthen the West's military presence in the region, particularly the Indian Ocean."

He went on to caution however: "We must understand that the effectiveness of our policies, in the economic, diplomatic and military spheres, depends upon the discretion with which they are executed."

Any action by the West that could be locally interpreted as mortgaging people's control over their own affairs to external powers, or as an affront to cultural or religious values "is in the long run a recipe for our own political irrelevance."

## Why some people are less alarmed by fuel price increases than others.

This year alone gas will go up by over 25%, electricity by over 20%—even coal is going up by 20%. And it's anybody's guess where oil will finish up. All of which is coming on top of the exceptional fuel price rises of the past five years.

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### THE PRINCESS CHALLENGE

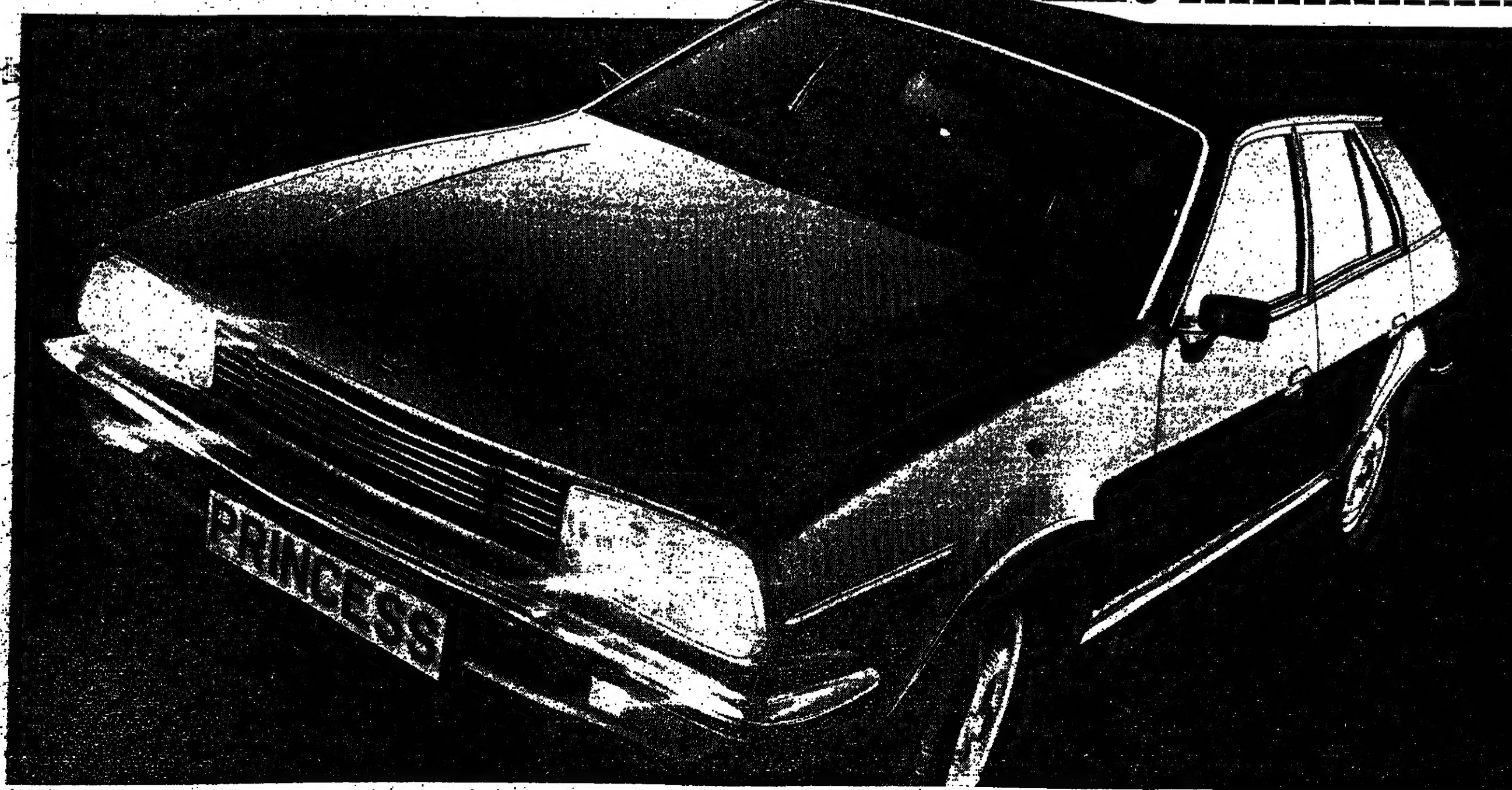
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## HOME NEWS

## Experiment to involve private industry in local initiatives

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The Government is to launch a scheme to encourage private industry and commerce in local initiatives in cooperation with local authorities.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that he would select between 30 and 40 towns and cities for the experiment. He wanted representatives of industry and commerce to get together with councils in those areas during the next six months to devise ways of contributing to the decisions of local authorities and the Government.

Mr Heseltine told members of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry at its annual luncheon that the scheme would help the private sector to fill the vacuum created by the contraction in the Government's role.

The organization set up to implement it would often be based on Chambers of Commerce. The Government was making changes against a very unhelpful economic background and success or failure would depend on the forces occupying the vacuum.

"On the record of the last 30 years, the people who will compete most vigorously to fill that vacuum will be those least interested in securing the objectives for which the vacuum was created. Already the pressure groups seek to outbid each other with their stories of the hardship brought about by spending cuts, Mr Heseltine said.

## £181,000 damages for boy

Agreed damages of £181,000 were awarded in a High Court settlement yesterday to David Braddock, aged 15, who was paralysed in a street accident in which two others were killed. The award was against Mr Stephen Proudmore, of Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, the driver of the car involved.

Mr Harry Walton, the boy's counsel, announcing the settlement, said that on October 13, 1977, David Braddock, also of Burslem, and some other boys were struck by Mr Proudmore's car after it had mounted the pavement. The elder brother of David Braddock and another boy were killed.

## NUT leader says minister is insensitive

By Our Education Correspondent

A teacher's union leader yesterday accused Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of showing "utter insensitivity to the feelings and morale of the teaching profession" during a speech on Friday.

Mr Carlisle told students of King Alfred's College of Education, Winchester, that the establishment and enforcement of the teaching profession of clear standards of behaviour would greatly enhance the professional image of teachers and would "regain for them the confidence, cooperation, and respect of society, which I believe has slipped most regrettably in recent years."

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "That sort of sweeping and totally unsubstantiated statement, wholly unworthy of a Secretary of State, is obviously intended to divert public attention from the damage which the Government is inflicting on the education service, and from the kind of gaffes Mr Carlisle has been making about the need for parents to buy books and other essential materials for schools, thereby adding yet more inequalities to those already created by his Government's education policy."

Mr Jarvis, who was addressing the union's branch at Yoxford, Suffolk, accused local education authorities of showing the same kind of insensitivity to the mood of the teaching profession by substituting for their original 13 per cent pay offer the "ridiculous" offer of 9.3 per cent.

The local authorities decided last week to reduce their offer in response to the teachers' 1980 pay claim after failing to reopen negotiations on the 18 per cent comparability award for teachers which the Clegg commission said should have been only 14.5 per cent.

Mr Jarvis appealed to teachers in different unions to forget differences and to build up a united front.

## Richardson letters tell family of parole hopes

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Charles Richardson, the former London gang leader now on the run, says of crime and prison: "This kind of life is a mug's game, only meant for idiots, who think they can break the laws of society and get away with it."

"They might get away with a few things—but in the end one gets caught and the suffering and anguish one has to endure is not worth any of the excitement or the feeling of being big and tough in front of your mates."

His comments are in letters to his family and released by them as part of a campaign to obtain parole. They do not refer to his original crimes, for which he was given 25 years' imprisonment after a trial which disclosed torture and violence in the London underworld. They speak of his continuing deep involvement in his family, and his growing frustration, resulting from dashed hopes of parole after 14 years, which led to his absconding from Spring Hill open prison, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

"It is only when you lose your freedom that you understand how wonderful it is to be able to open your own front door and go for a walk", he says.

He writes in February, 1975 of his attitude to prison: "It is beyond me that trying to make people better by making them worse is any kind of sane solution. This doesn't apply in my case as I have the mental control to rise above prison. This is why I am grateful to find myself on this Open University course."

"It keeps my mind busy and in the light of my self-knowledge and awareness I can put everything in the right perspective."

Parole remains an obsession. As long ago as December, 1976, he was writing: "Let's hope that next Christmas we are all together, one united happy family... I have been given my parole form to fill in, in preparation for the interviews."

Moved to Spring Hill open prison he says, in July, 1979: "I shouldn't be here too long."



Two police photograph views of Charles Richardson.

That letter from the Parole Board to the governor here makes a certainty of my release this next time."

There are signs of tension: "When one is restricted in prison one becomes very frustrated and in an open prison one can become even more so, as with the comparative freedom one enjoys one is still shackled and unable to be one's own man, which can make one rather uptight."

But he remains optimistic. "The chief (chief officer) Board want to see how I am in open prison conditions before I come out next time. The governor of Maidstone also told me this, and said no problem of getting it next time."

He writes to his mother on February 12: "Well, they've seen me (in open conditions) and I have virtually walked the streets on eight occasions."

Writing to one of his daughters the same month about parole, he says that he has been "strongly recommended from here, but now have to wait on the main parole board in London. Everyone here thinks it is in the bag."

On May 9 he was hoping it would be the last visit his family would have to pay him in prison. In the four cases submitted with his to a February meeting of the board two men had been released and two were on home leave. Then he heard that he had been rejected.

His last letter from captivity on May 21 says: "The parole knock-back. What can I say? I have tried my very best to get out as soon as possible."

He places hope in Mr Whitelaw's introducing half remission of sentences before Christmas, gives no hint of his intention to abscond. But he had expressed his growing frustration in February, 1979, in a poem written for the prison magazine at Maidstone:

"When the prison gates close on you  
Pulpy, flattened out, symbolic  
Because they are alive  
Seeking recognition that cannot  
Within the heart of hearts; they  
Are malignant  
Like the microbes that fests itself  
Your living lunar cell."

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## Postgraduate grants up 5 pc less inflation

By Our Education Correspondent

The basic maintenance for postgraduate students by 14.7 per cent the Government cuts 19.7 per cent in need pace with inflation.

The increase is that given to students in March.

Mr Mark Carlisle, of State for Education, announcing rates for the 1980/71 year in the Comm day, said that the increase in the Government's assessment of the cost of living cost and students' cost of living cost was 19.7 per cent as against the Government's assessment of 14.7 per cent.

The basic rate for students in London away from home is £2,180 to £2,090 a year, £1,820 to £1,730 outside London from home; and £1,565 for students in London from home.

Mr Carlisle also increases in the "older students' allowance" ranging from 74 per cent to 74 per cent.

Postgraduate students receive a grant to students to gain an industry, he said.

The older student grant to students supported two years. The postgraduate allowance students who have at least two years of experience" remain the same, but one year of full-time approved professional work.

From September students' grant will be £330 for a student who has completed a year of full-time approved professional work.

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## Sir Cecil's rose sold for £750

By Frances Gibb

A faded yellow rose that Sir Cecil Beaton, the designer and photographer, pressed and kept until his death this year because Greta Garbo had kissed it, was sold at auction yesterday for £750 to another photographer.

It was bought on behalf of Mr Guy Rogers, aged 39, a New Zealander working as a magazine photographer in Germany, who would have gone "to any limits" to obtain it.

The rose sold at Sir Cecil's Wiltshire home at Reddish House, Broad Chalk, Sudbury, brought a touch of romanticism

to the end of the auction in which every last object, down to kitchen and garden equipment, was sold by Christie's.

Five hundred people packed the marquee for the two days of the sale and a total of £400,000 was paid for the house contents; the house was sold for £225,000 on the first day.

Mrs Heike O'Hanlon, the Christie's press officer who bid for the rose, said: "Mr Rogers rang me and said he wanted it, and told me to get it."

Mr Rogers, who admired Sir Cecil's work, loved the romantic story of the rose and wanted to

be sure it went to a good home, she said.

The rose dates from a party in 1932 where Sir Cecil met Miss Garbo, after being obsessed with her image for a long time. He relates how "a huge vase of yellow roses freshly sprayed with water had been placed on the bar."

Miss Garbo looked at it, and said: "A rose that lives and dies and never again returns." Then she picked a rose, kissed and caressed it, and raised it over her head. Beaton kept it as a memento.

Mr Rogers, who admired Sir Cecil's work, loved the romantic story of the rose and wanted to

## Denial over Broadmoor man's hostel

By Richard Ford

The trustees of a hostel where Ronald Scales, a former Broadmoor hospital patient, lived before murdering a schoolgirl, denied yesterday that they had acted irresponsibly in agreeing to house him.

The trustees were replying to criticisms about the supervision of Mr Scales while he was on trial release.

They said they had accepted the professional advice of a medical officer dealing with Mr Scales while he was in the top security hospital, and rigorously supervised him when he was at Friary House, Plymouth.

"He was as closely supervised as anyone I have ever known," Mr Peter Fellows, a senior probation officer and secretary of the Friary House Trust which runs the hostel for homeless former offenders, said.

"He had been institutionalized for 17 years before coming to the hostel so he had a lot of adjusting to do."

Mr Fellows added that the trustees sympathized with the mother of the schoolgirl, Miss Anita Aydale, over the murder.

"In this tragic affair, we agreed to accept a man that Broadmoor had decided was safe to be allowed out on leave. We were assured he was ready for release."

However, less than a year after his release from Broadmoor on trial leave, Mr Scales, aged 44, murdered Miss Aydale. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by Bristol Crown Court last month. Mr Scales had been admitted to Broadmoor in 1962 after a conviction for rape and had spent two previous periods at the hostel as part of a programme of rehabilitation.

Since the murder, the hostel, which is planning to move to larger premises in the city, has decided not to accept any more applicants who had committed serious offences until the position is reviewed.

## Campaign to save orchestra

By Our Music Reporter

Supporters of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra are meeting in East Kilbride today in an attempt to draw up plans to save the orchestra from disbandment and to establish it as an independent organization.

East Kilbride District Council will be host at the meeting and among those attending are expected to be Sir Charles Groves and Lady Aberdeen and Tamar.

One of those involved in the plans, Mr Derek Jewell, publishing director of Times Newspapers, said they needed promises of £2.5m over the next five years if the orchestra was to be safely established.

They were pressing the BBC to suspend the dismissal of the players for three or six months to allow time to raise more money.

The campaign faces a particular difficulty in that the Musicians' Union is demanding that the BBC should reinstate the orchestra. The union is striking to obtain the reinstatement of all five dismissed BBC orchestras.

Mr Jewell said the members of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra ought to drop their demand for reinstatement and decide among themselves what sort of independent orchestra they favoured.

Mr Stanley Hibbert, assistant secretary of the union, said that if the possibility offered by the campaign was realistic the union would examine it. But he added: "What we would insist on, certainly at this stage, is that the BBC remain the employer."

The BBC said yesterday that as a result of the strike it had suspended all programmes on Radio 3, including the relay of a concert from the Aldeburgh Festival. On BBC2 The Old Grey Whistle Test was shown without live music.

## Fishermen sceptical of EEC policy

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

British fishermen are sceptical about the ability of the EEC to police a common fisheries policy, Mr Iain MacSween, deputy chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Organisation, said yesterday.

Regulations to enforce such a policy would be copied by the ultimate sanction of a ruling in the European Court of Justice, he said at a conference in London organized by the Society for Underwater Technology. The inability of the EEC authorities to enforce such rulings had been illustrated by French defiance of an order to end its ban on imports of British lamb.

Mr MacSween was not convinced by assurances from Brussels that fish rules would be greater legal force than those on lamb. "There is at least the possibility that a member state can, if it so desires, ignore a ruling of the court," he said.

Mr MacSween is a former official in the Scottish Department for Agriculture and Fisheries and his present organization, the largest of its type in Britain, represents owners of almost 700 boats.

He said that there were two places where a common policy on fishing methods could be enforced. They were at sea when fish were caught, and ports when they were landed.

"As the EEC has no navy or police force, it remains the responsibility of each member state to enforce compliance with the regulations," Mr MacSween said.

He gave a warning that fish processing factories would need to prepare for a recovery of herring fisheries in the 1980s. "The ban on herring fishing in the past few years has greatly reduced the size of the herring processing industry in the United Kingdom."

It would be tragic if herring had to be ground into pigfeed because they were insufficient factories to cook and pack it for human consumption.

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## Prison off survives

From Our Own Belfast

A Northern Ireland officer yesterday said a second attempt to assassinate a senior member of the IRA had failed. It was the drive of Belfast with his when a red Cortina up and shots were fired.

He was hit in the leg but was not hurt. Two men were arrested and a third was being sought to have been found a few minutes after the prison off.

The prison off was in the grounds of the prison. The previous attack claimed by the PIRA.

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## E NEWS

# in fights y EEC on farm sprays

Correspondent  
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The Prince of Wales disposing of one of the Buckingham Palace empties in the bottle bank.

## Prince takes to the bottle bank

By a Staff Reporter

The conservation-minded Prince of Wales has discovered an energy-saving way of disposing of the considerable number of empties at Buckingham Palace.

Now the royal household is to introduce the idea to Windsor Castle where even more people live, and doubtless more bottles are thrown away.

No empty escapes the bottle bank, whether it has been served at a cut glass reception, in the private apartments for personal consumption, or below stairs. They all end up in the

outside skip, which takes 10,000 bottles, and has pride of place in the palace's tradesman's yard.

The drinking habits of the palace residents—both royal and humble—were laid bare yesterday when the Prince visited the bottle bank, nearly full after just four weeks.

Empty bottles of an indifferent brandy, and Spanish white wine were among the fine multi-wine and Cognac sent sliding down shutters into the skip. And just to show that the Royal taste has a simpler side there were also empty Cinzano and beer bottles among two cardboard boxes dispatched by the royal hand.

In case anyone got the wrong impression that this was just the morning quota of hard stuff at the palace, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson, assistant Master of the House-

hold, said: "We had to scratch around and find them for the occasion."

"If it makes sense to have a skip here, it makes even more sense to have one at Windsor there", he added.

The Prince saw the advantages of bottles being collected and sent for recycling when he visited the University of Wales, in Cardiff, and saw research being carried out. Mr Stephen the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, explained: "The Prince said they had the odd empty at home and could do with a skip, and we are delighted that he has seen the light."

"It shows they are conservation-conscious. We are delighted they are supporting it as the palace must have a huge number of empties from all the functions that take place there."

The federation estimates that 750,000 people are taking bottles and jars to skips so they can be recycled. Most of the skips are placed in shoppers' car parks and then collected by the local authorities who take them to plants where the glass materials and remade into containers.

Energy is saved during the re-making process and local authorities can also save because they do not have to purchase waste disposal units for glass.

Today one special bottle will be added to the pile at the palace. "I should think that the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will have a bottle of wine to celebrate the Duke's birthday today," Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart-Wilson confided.

## Researcher into PhD drop-outs urges supervision of their supervisors

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent  
Supervisors of PhD students should themselves be supervised by special academic committees and students wanting to pursue postgraduate studies should be required to spend at least two years between completing their first degrees and starting a PhD course, Dr Ernest Rudd, Reader at Essex University says.

The recommendations are two of the main proposals on ways to reduce the high drop-out or non-completion rate among PhD students put forward by Dr Rudd in a report of the preliminary findings of his research into the causes of dropping out. He hopes to complete his report by the autumn.

Recent surveys by the Social Science and Science Research Councils have shown that even among those students who have been specially selected for research council grants, two in three in the social sciences and one in three in the sciences have still not completed their degrees after five years. Grants are awarded for a maximum of three years.

More than £31m is being spent on public funds this year on maintenance grants for 15,000 postgraduate students. That will rise next year to

£35m. The Commons Public Accounts Committee is inquiring into whether that money is being put to the best possible use.

Dr Rudd, who interviewed more than 100 PhD students who had decided to abandon their studies or who had been taking "an inordinately long time" to complete their degrees, said that he found surprisingly little variation between subjects in the reasons why students drop out or take too long. Almost always a combination of factors was involved.

Typically, a student had chosen a topic that was too big or too difficult for him to finish in even four years; he had failed to work out with his supervisor a timetable for completion of stages of his research; he had had a change of supervisor and did not get on with his new one; he finally gave up when his marriage broke down.

That pattern, with slight variations, was found fairly frequently, Dr Rudd says. He believes that the key issue is still the problem identified by the Robbins Committee nearly 20 years ago of *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* (Who supervises the supervisor?)

The Robbins Committee reported that its student survey

had "provided disquieting confirmation of a general impression that the universities do not take their responsibilities for the organization of postgraduate study very seriously."

Too often only the supervisor knew if the student was not satisfactory, and only the student knew if his supervisor was unsatisfactory, Dr Rudd states. He had many complaints about the quality of supervision. If a department was unable to provide a competent supervisor, the student should be persuaded to apply elsewhere.

"Too often no one but the student knows that, because the supervisor's marriage is on the rocks, or he is quietly having a nervous breakdown, or the student's topic is too far from any subject he knows much about, or he is an inexperienced or mediocre researcher, or just not a very good supervisor, the student is not getting proper attention."

A supervisory committee should be appointed which would question the student regularly on his progress and offer advice to both the student and his supervisor. That practice had already been adopted by some American universities and by one or two departments in British universities.

## Juror 'was offered £5,000 bribe'

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh  
A woman juror in a Dundee corruption trial was offered a £5,000 bribe to influence the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, a court hearing an appeal in the High Court in Edinburgh, were told yesterday.

The bribe, it was added, was offered by a man who claimed to be the brother of one of the accused, John Maxwell, a Dundee businessman, when he called at the woman's home in Edinburgh on the night the trial ended.

The appeal, against sentence and conviction, led by Thomas Moore, former Lord Provost of Dundee, James Stewart, a former bailie, and Mr Maxwell. They were found guilty by a jury at the High Court in Edinburgh last March of corruption charges and each was jailed for five years.

When the juror told court officials of the approach made by the man Lord Kincaid ordered that she be dismissed from the jury.

Mr Charles Kemp Davidson, QC, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, who appeared on behalf of Mr Maxwell yesterday, claimed that because the woman had been approached with a bribe and had been allowed time by Lord Kincaid to inform her fellow members of the jury of the approach before they returned a verdict, a "serious" miscarriage of justice had taken place.

Mr Kemp Davidson added that the man, who has still not been traced and who was a stranger to the juror, had also told her that two other members of the jury had been approached and had agreed to influence the jury to return a not guilty verdict.

Later, the police interviewed each member of the jury after the trial verdict was returned. It was found that other members of the jury denied that they had been approached or offered a bribe.

The appeal before Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, Lord Cameron and Lord Kitchin is expected to last for several days.

## Inquest on burnt car couple leaves two questions

From Our Correspondent

Pennance  
When an open verdict was returned on a New Zealand couple at an inquest at Pennance yesterday two questions remained unanswered: how did one suffer a fractured jaw; and what was the significance of a length of vacuum cleaner hose found at the rear of their burnt-out white Renault car?

The severely burnt remains of Mr Warwick Ernest Sandham, aged 52, a retired chemist, of Roberts Road, Pakuranga, New Zealand, and his wife Helen, aged 62, were found on February 4 in the charred car near Hell's Mouth, Camborne. Mr Ronald Butler, deputy coroner for west Cornwall, said it was with some reluctance that the only verdict he could return was an open one. There had been a long and painstaking investigation by the police. Yet it was very difficult to decide how they died.

Mr Sandham had a severe fracture on the left side of the jaw but the coroner was unable to say how that had been caused. It could have been done by a bottle, or by an accident in the car.

It could be that he was trying to open the hatchback and it

hit him. The evidence gave no solution. He eliminated suicide and third party criminality of violence with robbery. According to the evidence the couple were having a wonderful time on holiday.

Dr Albert Hunt, pathologist, said: "They were more burnt than any bodies I have ever seen in a burnt car. The man died of burns; but he could not tell whether the woman was dead when the fire started."

Mr Thomas Crews, consultant oral surgeon at Greenbank hospital, Plymouth, said there was a double fracture of Mr Sandham's jaw. It could have been done by a blow or fall. It was the sort of accident one could get in a road accident; but it also could have been done by the fist of a very strong man.

Dr Geoffrey Whistance, senior scientific officer at the Home Office forensic science laboratory at Chesham, said that lying on the ground at the rear of the car was a partly burnt length of vacuum cleaner hose. He said: "In my opinion the degree and intensity of burning strongly suggested that an accelerant such as petrol had been scattered inside the vehicle and the engine compartment, then ignited."

## Blackmail case may go on with 11 jurors

A juror in the trial of a woman, aged 36, who is said to have demanded £8,000 from her lover, aged 63, was taken ill during the night. Mr Justice Griffiths, said at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

He said that if the juror was unable to return, he was likely to direct that the trial continue with 11 jurors.

The jury were finishing reading through letters as their first meal on the second day of the trial of Mrs Jeanne Ellett, of West Field Close, Comestrow Lane, Taunton, Somerset. She has denied making an unwarranted demand with menaces from her lover, identified only as Mr X.

## Guidance for occupational doctors on what to disclose

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent  
Doctors in industry normally should not tell the management that an employee is suffering from alcoholism, depression or any other mental or physical disorder, a report said yesterday.

The report, published by the recently formed Faculty of Occupational Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians, says that occupational doctors should confine their remarks to whether an employee is fit or unfit for his job.

Only if the safety of other workers or the public is threatened should a doctor disclose clinical details to the employer and he should try to obtain the patient's permission first.

Refusal in practice is rare, provided the physician has taken sufficient time and care to explain why disclosure is necessary, the report says.

Dr Peter Taylor, vice dean of the faculty and one of the authors of the report, said yesterday that the most obvious example would be where an employee who drove a bus or a heavy goods vehicle, developed epilepsy. "Then the authorities

and his employer would have to be told", he said.

Occupational doctors are also told in the report that employers are required under the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974, to disclose information they may have about processes which are a risk to health. If they show any reluctance to do so, the doctor should remind them of their responsibilities.

Only if the management refuses to disclose such information should the doctor consider telling other doctors who may need to know about harmful effects. The doctor's responsibility for workers exposed to hazards should take precedence over the management's refusal to disclose.

"However, he would be wise to seek the views of other senior occupational physicians before taking further action."

If the introduction of a new process leads to ill effects, that should be carefully explained to the workers involved, while the nature of the hazard is being investigated.

Guidance on Ethics for Occupational Physicians (Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, St Andrew's Place, London NW1 5L).



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## nal tests of new drugs 'unscientific'

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The report, written by Pro-  
fessor George Teeling-Smith,  
director of the office, which is  
financed by the pharmaceutical  
industry, says that unbalanced  
public attitudes to safety issues  
are another threat to innova-  
tion.

The 400 to 500 children who  
suffered from the drug thalidomide  
were given continuous  
and recurrent publicity. Yet  
it was rarely pointed out that  
the lives of more than 250,000  
children had been saved since  
the 1940s as a result of modern  
medicines.

"That is more than 500  
child lives saved for each  
thalidomide victim", it says.

New drugs and vaccinations  
had reduced the child death  
rate from tuberculosis, dip-  
theria, pneumonia, meningitis,  
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and whooping cough.

It suggests that improved  
surveillance of the use of new  
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risks and recommends a cen-  
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pensate the victims of drug  
side-effects if strict liability is  
introduced in this country.

Stricter liability holds a manu-  
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he has not been negligent.

A Question of Balance: the bene-  
fits and risks of pharmaceutical  
innovation. Office of Health  
Economics, 162 Regent Street,  
London W1R 6DD, £1.50.



## WEST EUROPE



President Giscard d'Estaing inaugurates the newly-restored bedroom of Louis XIV at Versailles.

## Splendour of Louis XIV bedroom recreated

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, June 10

The newly restored bedroom of Louis XIV, at Versailles, was inaugurated yesterday by President Giscard d'Estaing.

The President may have recalled the king's words on his deathbed to the Dauphin: "My child, you will be a great king. Do not emulate my taste for building or for war. Try on the contrary to keep the peace with your neighbours." That was in 1715.

Now, the bedroom, that tabernacle of the French monarchy, it has been said, has

been restored as near as possible to its original splendour, thanks to M. Gerald van der Kemp, the Chief Curator of the palace for 17 years, and his successor, M. Pierre Lemoine, to a number of American and other benefactors, and to State funds.

The ruins and misery left by the Sun King's wars are long forgotten. What has survived is Versailles, violently criticized even in his day for its cost and extravagance and which has come to symbolize French taste and elegance. With more than three and a half million visitors a year, it is one of the most

popular attractions. That alone was enough to justify spending 139m francs (about £14m) of public money on its restoration over the past 10 years.

Once the building had been renovated, M. van der Kemp and his staff recreated the atmosphere of the state apartments of the palace as it was under the Ancien Régime.

A few years ago the Queen's bedroom was restored to the condition it was in when Marie Antoinette lived there for the last time. This year, it was the turn of the king's bedroom and the Hall of Mirrors. M. van der Kemp saw to it that all the

clocks in the state apartments were working, and now their crystal tones fill the gorgeous décor of gold, silver, marble, and precious fabrics with a host of illustrious ghosts from the troubled past of the old monarchy.

The king's bedroom has been restored to the state in which it was in 1725, after Louis XV came back to live in Versailles. Here, until 1789, beat the heart of the French nation. And now, with a sort of otherworldliness, for never has the monarchy seemed so splendid as under the Republic, it beats again.

## Boon promises to help Madrid curb terrorism

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 10. Herr Gerhart Baul, the West German Interior Minister said here today that his country will step up its cooperation with Spain in the fight against terrorism.

The minister made his remarks at the end of a two-day official visit.

Yesterday, he attended a tactical exercise at Valdemoro, near here, in which members of a special para-military Civil Guard unit took part.

## Britain supports Spain for EEC

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain will support the candidacy of Spain and Portugal for membership in the European Community on the present timetable, without further delay, it was confirmed in London yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, are expected to make their views quite clear, that enlargement of the Community is desirable on political grounds, when the heads of tomorrow and Friday.

In Lord Carrington's view, the question of enlargement must be seen on two levels, the political first and the economic second. Recent remarks by President Giscard d'Estaing, and to a lesser extent Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, placed greater emphasis on the economic difficulties of admitting Spain and Portugal, who hope to join by 1983.

The feeling in the Community was that countries that shared the democratic and social objectives of the Nine should be encouraged to

become members, that meant that they welcomed Spain and Portugal, and also Greece, Lord Carrington said in an interview with the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*. But the economic problems posed difficulties, particularly for French farmers.

This was why the most important point about the British budget agreement, Lord Carrington said, was the understanding next year to discuss restructuring the Community budget. France and Germany now felt there had to be a "rethink" of the budget and of the financial arrangements of the Community, and the British settlement had accelerated this.

Indeed, Mrs Thatcher will not approach the summit in any spirit of penitence after the budget dispute. Her advisers believe that by acting as she did she has strengthened the Community. The future operation of the budget is no longer an exclusively British concern, but a European objective.

On the main international question of the agenda, the so-called European initiative on the Middle East, the British Government has narrowed its

original aims, and is now seeking a more modest declaration of policy.

As Britain sees it, the objective is simply to keep the momentum going, to fill the vacuum likely to be caused by the American presidential election, in the hope that by early next year the Europeans and the Americans can find a way of carrying the peace process forward together.

It is being emphasized in Whitehall that the question of the Community proposing a new resolution in the Security Council or adding to the existing ones on the Middle East at this stage; and no question of recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; representative of the Palestinians.

On the contrary, the British Government, so it is said, supports the Camp David process and wishes it well. But one way of keeping the momentum going would be to make concrete steps to help displaced persons and people living in overcrowded tribal areas.

The request was made during talks in London last week between British Government ministers and a Zimbabwe delegation led by Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Finance.

Britain has already committed itself to a £75m aid programme over the next three years.

Mr Nkala, who has just returned from London, told *The Times* today that the cost of the resettlement programme was estimated at about £670m, although this would be met by the Government over 18 years. He did not say how much he had asked for in London but said he had been told that Britain could not meet his request. However, Britain had undertaken to discuss ways of raising additional funds.

## Herr Brandt asks Germans to exercise will for peace

Continued from page 1

"The agricultural policy of the European Community must be reformed from top to bottom. It is a policy which is not only a warm rain on great and small."

He called on the SPD's economic committee, its European parliamentarians and agricultural experts to devise a plan for reform, "and not just any time but in the coming months."

"I do not want to give any one illusions," he went on. "A policy which has developed and to a great extent developed badly over 25 years can only be corrected step by step. And joint corrections are not easy in view of the different interests in the community."

"But precisely for this reason we must begin in the autumn with a firm stage by stage plan for the reform of Europe must not shy away from conflict."

Herr Brandt, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his Ostpolitik, called, amid loud applause, for "not less, but more détente."

Germans, he said, were not the conscience of the world and much less a world fire brigade. "But we must be courageous, strong and influential enough to exercise our will for peace everywhere, no matter how small the chances of success."

The party's Ostpolitik and good relations with eastern Europe had made the continent "the central area of stability and security in the world."

Earlier, the congress had accepted with an ease and speed that astonished party officials themselves, the Chancellor's defence policy, which many left wingers dislike. Although numerous amendments had been tabled to water down the party's support of the Nato decision to station and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, no one came forward to defend them and the question was passed with only a handful of votes against.

Party officials had only one explanation for this uncharacteristic submission—the fact that they face elections in four months.

Leading article, page 17.

## Kidnap attempt foiled by Spanish MP

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, June 10

An MP from the ruling Democratic Union thwarted a kidnap attempt and wounded one of his assailants, police in Orense said today.

Two men and a woman entered the home of Señor Eulogio Gómez Fraqueira, in the town of Razaoneda, near Orense, under the pretence of making a telephone call. Inside, they held members of the family and a family friend at gunpoint, demanding 20m pesetas (£123,000).

One of his children offered himself as a hostage in order to allow him time to try to gather the ransom, but the group refused.

Three more people, armed and hooded, entered the house. One accompanied Señor Gómez Fraqueira to his bedroom, apparently seeking for weapons. He found a shotgun, which was removed. The MP picked up a pistol which the attacker had failed to find, and shot him.

## Italy ponders on Socialist gains

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, June 10

Most political commentators here agree that the most important point about Italy's regional elections was the increase of less than 1 per cent in the Socialist Party's share of the vote.

This might seem a modest change on which to base many of the morning's principal headlines. But it has a certain glint of fascination unlike any other element in a largely dull but virtuous result. The outcome is such that practically every party is quite understandably expressing satisfaction.

In particular, the three partners in Signor Francesco Cossiga's coalition feel reinforced, and so the Government should be able to face the Venice summit later this month as well as internal problems with a greater sense of assurance.

The Communist threat to arrange the Prime Minister before Parliament to answer allegations that he helped a presumed terrorist to escape appears to have had no effect. Signor Cossiga's Christian Democratic Party made a modest advance of 1.7 per cent. The Communists were expected to lose and did so slightly by comparison with the last

regional elections in 1975 but they too, feel that they held their ground reasonably well and avoided the losses being predicted for them. They held their 1975 gains in the big cities.

They agree they did badly in the underdeveloped south but the expected that. And that brings one back to the performance of the Socialists, the second biggest party in the coalition, and third, after the Christian Democrats and Communists, in Parliament. Their 0.7 per cent increase, giving them 12.7 per cent of the total vote, is being delicately scrutinized.

When Signor Cossiga formed his administration two months ago he managed to persuade the Socialists to return to government after an absence of six years. This gave the Government its own parliamentary majority without help, direct or indirect, from the Communists.

In part, it explained why the Communists maintained throughout the campaign that the government must be brought down while at the same time they strongly attacked the decision of the Socialists to take ministries without formal or informal agreements with the Communists.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, had difficulty within his own party about the decision to enter the coalition, but he can now point to the success of having stopped an erosion of the Socialist vote.

Five years ago the Communists were at the height of their power and the Socialists low in their fortunes. The relationship is now regarded as different. The Socialists have found signs of a new strength in Government: the Communists have not found similar signs in opposition.

The Christian Democrats can hardly take the results as a *corte marte* to go on as before. As a Western diplomat remarked this morning: "The results are helpful but it depends whether the Christian Democrats and Socialists make good use of them."

All the old problems are still there. They are a little clearer, perhaps, in the light of that 0.7 per cent increase by the Socialists, which has made such an impression that it could be taken to give Signor Craxi the right, as one headline puts it, to ask for the post of Prime Minister to go to a Socialist. Needless obviously have their weight here.

Leading article, page 17

## OVERSEAS

## Rebellion in Pacific spreads to new island

From Denis Reinhardt  
Port Vila, New Hebrides, June 10

The authorities have fear of a takeover by rebels of British island after late night police reports from Tanna stating that about 1,000 supporters of the John Ferns Cato Cult Movement have assembled at their Sulfur Bay headquarters on the island's east coast.

Member of the Cato Cult are so called because of the habit of islanders during the Second World War to worship the wrecks of crashed cargo aircraft.

Father Walter Lini, the chief minister, was summoned to Port Vila police headquarters from his home tonight to hear radio reports from Tanna's township of Isangel.

Twenty-two police, including 10 members of the 10th (Police Mobile Unit) or riot squad are on the island. Mr Andrew Stuart, the British Resident, and his French counterpart, Inspector General Jacques Robert, who share responsibility for the condominium's security, agreed to send their deputies to assess the situation.

Mr Chris Turner, the British Cato Secretary, and Jean Peres, Chancery of the French Commission, are to be accompanied by the PMU commander.

Mr Turner returned only yesterday from Tanna, on the secessionist-held island of Espiritu Santo where he had been investigating reports of mob attacks on evacuees' cars and schools.

He found that the vehicles had been disabled by systematic removal of electrical parts of the cars and that the Government attempt to recapture the island.

After discussions with Father Lini and Mr Stuart, the French Resident has agreed to send his riot squad to Port Vila, said the situation on Tanna was very tense. The men had started gathering near the police station.

"But I think they are unlikely to attack tonight because most of them are afraid of the dark," he said—Agence France-Presse.

## Blacks confront Mr Carter in Miami in angriest show of opposition to his administration

From David Cross  
Washington, June 10

After what was probably the angriest demonstration against his presidency, in Miami yesterday, Mr Carter travelled west last night to the calmer atmosphere of Washington state where American mayors are holding one of their regular conferences.

The President had gone to Miami to discuss with community leaders, businessmen and officials how the Administration could help to rebuild the area of the city devastated in last month's racial riots.

When he came out of the meeting he was confronted by demonstrators, some carrying signs reading: "Hail to the chief racist" and "Mr Peanut Man, we need more than peanuts." Mr Carter was greeted with boos and jeers. He waved briefly to the crowd before getting into his car.

As he left, bottles were thrown at the convoy of cars and one hit a photographer in the street.

Mr Carter said later that he had not noticed the demonstration. He had had a "good day" in Miami, he said, adding that he thought the city leaders were

determined to correct the problems that led to the riots.

Resentment against Mr Carter had been building up before he arrived in Miami. Black leaders in the city were upset that he had not gone there earlier and condemned his decision to travel instead last month to Mount St Helens, the erupting volcano in Washington state.

Indeed, the President's reputation among blacks generally is at a very low ebb. After meeting Mr Carter at the White House yesterday morning, black members of Congress said they came away "with a feeling of real disappointment."

One said that he thought Mr Carter failed to understand fully "the intensity of the situation that we find in all our districts and indeed throughout the entire United States."

During the encounter Mr Carter was apparently told that blacks might desert him in the election unless he changed his economic policies.

Controversy pursued the President from Miami to Seattle, where he was to deliver a speech to the conference of mayors. Senator Edward Ken-

nedy, his rival for the cranc presidential now was also to address the today, but after pressu the White House, the or of the conference can appearance.

According to Mr Carter, the Republican of Peoria, Illinois, a man of the conference, Mr Carter was to accept an invitation to Senator Kennedy to speak only two days after Mr Carter had informed the White about the proposed ad Senator Kennedy out.

Mr Carter's ai responded by saying th "unacceptable in the for the President to a the same day as the i he said. He had sug change of date to Mr. but he had declined.

Mr Kennedy will be remaining contender presidency not to ad conference. Mr Ronald the likely Republican and Mr John Ande expects to run as an dent in November, Seattle on Sunday an day.

## Albanians sentenced after protests in Yugoslavia

From Dasa Trevisan  
Belgrade, June 10

Prison sentences ranging from three to eight years have been passed on eight people, all ethnic Albanians from the Yugoslav autonomous region of Kosovo for what the newspapers described as hostile activities against the state.

The announcement, which was given the minimum publicity, is the first confirmation of charges against the people who were rounded up last year and who, according to newspaper reports, had been under police investigation two months ago.

The trial received little publicity, which has been the practice with trials of this kind for some time. Thus, apart from giving the sentences and the charges today's report does not disclose what the defendants alleged to be guilty of, nor does it give details of the proceedings.

According to rumours which circulated at the time, the nationalist demonstrations took place in several villages and concentrated mainly around secondary schools.

## Salisbury asks Britain for much more financial aid

From Our Own Correspondent  
Salisbury, June 10

Zimbabwe has asked Britain for a substantial increase in financial assistance to help buy land on which to settle displaced persons and people living in overcrowded tribal areas.

The request was made during talks in London last week between British Government ministers and a Zimbabwe delegation led by Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Finance.

Britain has already committed itself to a £75m aid programme over the next three years.

Mr Nkala, who has just returned from London, told *The Times* today that the cost of the resettlement programme was estimated at about £670m, although this would be met by the Government over 18 years. He did not say how much he had asked for in London but said he had been told that Britain could not meet his request. However, Britain had undertaken to discuss ways of raising additional funds.

Mr Nkala said that money was needed not only to buy land from existing owners but also to develop such land once it had been resettled. He added: "If we had won a military victory, we would be paying for the land but simply acquiring it. But because Britain insisted on the land provisions in our Constitution, we want them to meet part of the bill."

Mr Nkala said details of how much land would be required were still being worked out by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. He added: "We want good and sufficient land for our people. There is a lot of land lying around owned by absentee landlords or certain white farmers who have more than two or three farms when others have none."

At present the Government is in the process of carrying out an initial resettlement programme using 10 million hectares of underutilized land.

## Student holding hostages in bank gives up

New York, June 10. — A

Romanian student surrendered today after holding 10 people hostage in a bank here for more than three hours.

The police said Mr Cosma Staudineanu, aged 25, had unsuccessfully demanded that his passport be renewed and that he be given a job with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). A spokesman said he gave up after negotiations with the city's special police hostage squad.

He had entered the Union Federal Savings Bank in Queens with a gun this morning and held it up. The authorities were alerted and police were sent to the scene.

## Brushing off colds

Peking, June 10.—A researcher in Qinhai province has developed a toothpaste that helps to prevent colds and influenza, according to a Peking magazine.

## After years of war bored fighters must learn to live without weapons

## Zimbabwe sets about disciplining guerrillas

From Nicholas Ashford  
Arcurus, June 10

Last weekend an elderly black worker on a white-owned farm near the mining town of East Salisbury was beaten to death after being "sentenced" by a kangaroo court. His crime was to have stolen two chickens from his fellow workers, an offence that he openly admitted.

The "court" comprised three former Zanu guerrillas from a nearby Zanu (PF)-controlled farm and a young farm worker.

According to witnesses, the "court" initially sentenced the man to a £13 fine but then decided that more drastic punishment was needed. Whether it was intended merely to beat him or to kill him is uncertain, but the man was found dead in his bed by the farm owner on Sunday morning.

Kangaroo courts were widely used by Zanu (PF) during the guerrilla war in an attempt to impose its authority in the rural areas where Zanu forces were operating. However, since Mr Robert Mugabe's Govern-

ment came to power several of his ministers have spoken out against such rudimentary justice.

The most recent was Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, who told a meeting of local government officers in Bulawayo yesterday that the courts must cease to exist. They were the cause of bitterness to the Government, he said.

The killing of the chicken thief brutally illustrates the problem the Government is having in instilling a sense of discipline among some of its former guerrillas who had become accustomed to living by the gun during seven years of fighting. For many, the ending of the war has meant not only giving up their weapons—symbols of manliness and their role in the armed struggle—but having to contend with long hours of boredom.

The area around Arcurus has been particularly affected by incidents involving former guerrillas or, in some cases, young men posing as Zanu

fighters. Zanu (PF) has acquired two farms in the area on which it has settled more than 2,000 former guerrillas. Some are involved in light agricultural duties but for many there is little to do except listen to the radio or talk.

Soon after the first guerrillas moved here and not long before independence, an elderly white couple were attacked and badly injured. As the police failed to intervene in matters involving Zanu, Mr Rex Nkhomo, the guerrilla commander had to be called in to read the riot act.

There have been other incidents since then. One guerrilla was shot dead by police outside the local store after the white owner had telephoned for help. Several farmers' wives have been snatched at roadblocks and taken every farm in the region has had visits by Zanu men who want to inspect the premises and talk to the farm workers.

However, the most serious incidents have involved fights between the guerrillas and farm

and mine workers. Zanu men have beaten when they were fere with workers in pounds. Only yesterday guerrillas savagely being beaten to dis workers after the farm owner had into.

The Zanu (PF) aware of the tension, the sudden influx of into the area, and impose more order of farms. Most of the been disarmed an visited one farm e was not a despera Comrade Khumalo appointed commander the farms, has said prepared to coopera police to establish order. When the go him after the dead man he promised a three men who took kangaroo court. An action parade was bei the farm today.

still pretty nervous farmer said, "but it does seem to be getti

Whites ba the Games

## Crackdown before Soweto anniversary

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, June 10

More than 1,000 people have been arrested and at least 150 summoned to appear in court in what appears to be a large operation by the South African police to stifle demonstrations on June 16 marking the anniversary of the Soweto riots four years ago.

The authorities are planning to deal with unrest which could begin on June 16. The 1976 riots resulted in more than 600 deaths across the country.

Today a Johannesburg black newspaper, *Post*, reported that 1,270 people had been arrested at roadblocks and a further 167 summoned to appear in court as a result of a police opera-

tion carried out over the last four days.

A police spokesman said it was a normal crime prevention exercise and that soldiers involved in manning the roadblocks were on routine manoeuvres under the command of the police.

Among those detained is Mr Paul David, an engineering student at the Indian university of Durban-Westville, who has also identified himself as secretary of the local Release Mandela committee. He has instigated moves in the Durban area in the campaign to demand the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress (ANC) leader, who is reaching his

sixteenth year of imprisonment on Robben Island, in Table Bay.

The clamour for his release has been taken up by the thousands of coloured schoolchildren who have been boycotting classes for the last eight weeks. His release is becoming a rallying point for millions of South African blacks who have no other form of political expression.

The situation is being exploited by the Soviet-backed ANC, whose guerrillas recently blew up a storage tank at Sasolburg, near Johannesburg. The authorities are awaiting the Soweto anniversary with trepidation, wondering what is going to be blown up next.

## Royal Marine captain wins bravery award

A Royal Marine

won a bravery award "for courage and fortit hold hostages for three hours by Pan forces, during the ceasefire. Captain Nick Bey Plymouth, won th Commendation for duc for his action "audacity in the fa adds impressed th Frant."

Lieutenant David Prince of Wales' Own Regiment, also won dation

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## Israel alarmed by first sniper attack on patrol in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, June 10

In one of the most serious terrorist incidents in east Jerusalem since the Arab sector was annexed 13 years ago, an Israeli border policeman was shot and seriously wounded today by an Arab sniper firing from a position high on the sixteenth-century walls which surround the old city.

The attack was believed to be the first aimed directly at an Israeli patrol in the Arab sector. It came closely after the recent dangerous escalation of tension between Jews and Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

According to an Israeli police spokesman, shots were fired at a three-man patrol of border police when they were close to the historic Herods Gate. One policeman was hit in the stomach and taken to hospital for an emergency operation. He was later reported to be off the danger list.

The ambush caused serious concern to the Israeli security authorities who have recently issued warnings about the increasing skills of the Palestinian terrorist groups operating inside Israel.

Recent figures showed that over the past year, the number of terrorist attacks inside the country have almost doubled, while those against Israeli targets abroad have claimed.

Last week militant Palestinian spokesmen in Beirut said that attacks against Israeli targets would be stepped up in retaliation for the bomb attacks in the West Bank earlier this month which seriously injured two Palestinian mayors.

After today's attack, a big security operation was mounted in the area which is popular with foreign tourists hunting for bargains and visiting Jerusalem's holy sites. Between 80 and 100 Arabs were detained for questioning and shops in the vicinity shut down.

Local Palestinian sources explained that tension in east Jerusalem has increased significantly since the heavy-handed methods used by the Israelis last week to prevent Palestinian shopkeepers from staging a protest strike. More than 200 Arab merchants were rounded up in night raids and served with writs which forced them to open for business.

The Israeli authorities have long regarded terrorism inside the city limits of Jerusalem as being more serious than attacks in the occupied territories.

Tonight there are fears in political circles that the latest incident may herald a new wave of attacks designed to highlight Palestinian rejection of Government claims that Jerusalem is now the "indivisible" capital of Israel.

Earlier today, two Palestinian bombs exploded in the town of Petah Tiqva, near Tel Aviv, but there were no injuries or damage. The Israeli security forces again rounded up large numbers of local Arabs for questioning.

Responsibility claimed: Palestinian guerrillas have claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks in Petah Tiqva and said the explosions killed or wounded many Israelis, the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said. They also claimed responsibility for ambushing the foot patrol in Jerusalem.

Reuters and UPI.

## Feuding puts Iranian revolution in crisis

From Tony Alloway  
Tehran, June 10

Ayatollah Khomeini today warned Iranians that internal feuding was posing the greatest danger to the future of the revolution.

If the situation continued, he said, there would be anarchy and Iran would once again be dominated by the United States or Soviet Union.

As the political battle continued, so too did the now almost daily round of mass executions. The state radio announced that the special anti-drugs court of Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali had sent 10 more people before the firing squad in Tehran this morning on unspecified charges.

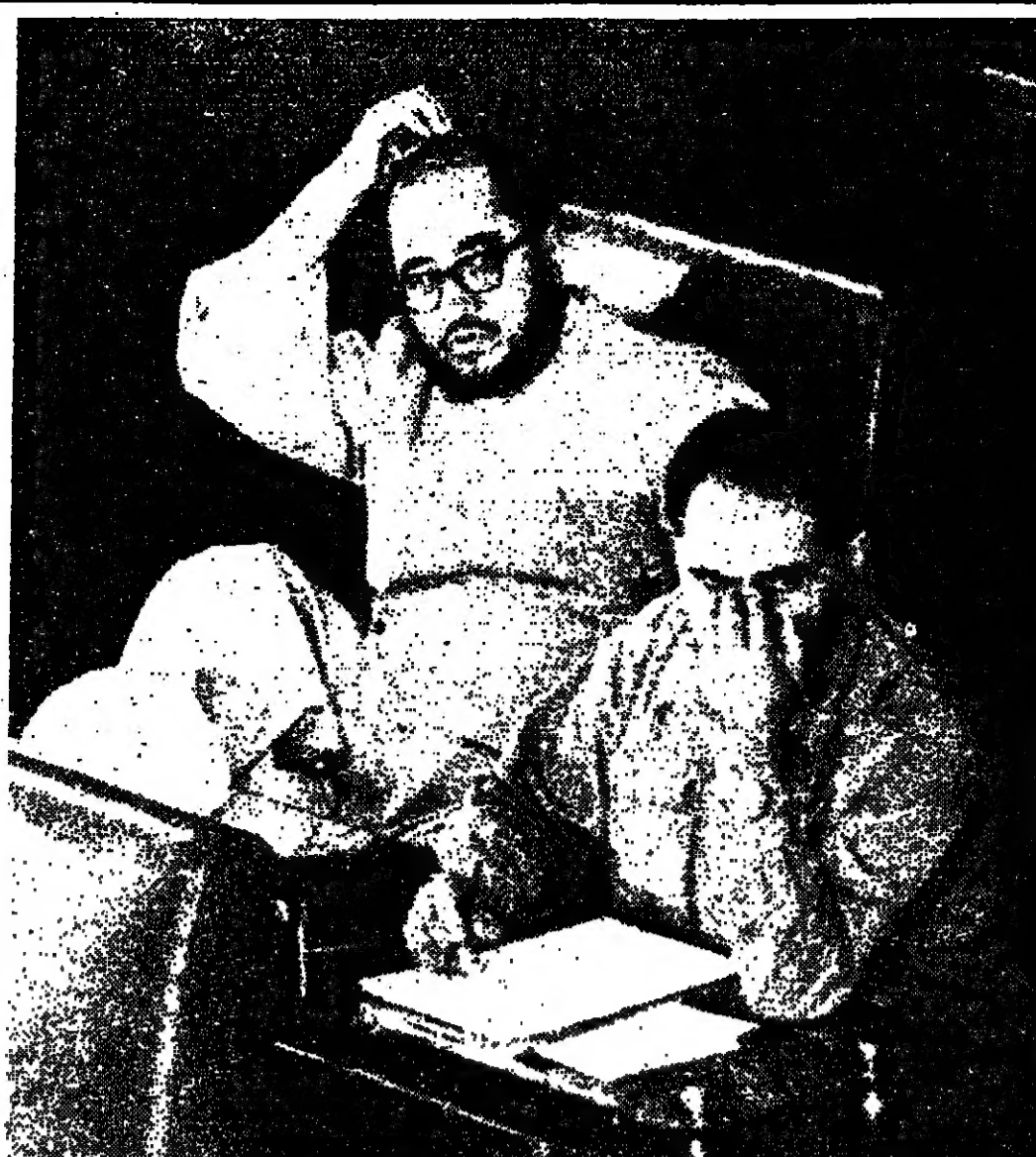
Another six were also executed in Tehran's Ervin prison this morning on charges ranging from armed robbery to crushing revolutionaries during the rule of the Shah.

One of them was Mr Yusuf Sobhani, the former managing director of the Zamzam company, holder of the Pepsi-Cola and Schweppes soft drinks franchise.

The execution of the drugs offenders brought the total of executions ordered by Ayatollah Khalkhali's court since it began work in the middle of last month to 78.

Ayatollah Khomeini, speaking during a meeting with the governors-general of the provinces, made no specific reference to particular groups or individuals, but key phrases indicated that one of the disputes uppermost in his mind was that between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his rivals in the Islamic Republican Party over who should run the country.

In an interview with the English-speaking Teheran



Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, during a session of the Iranian Parliament yesterday.

ordered more than 300 executions, said he had sent a squad to Paris to kill Mr Shapour Bakhtiar, the former Prime Minister, and his followers (Reuters reports).

Death squad: Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, who claims to have

Times, Iran's roving Islamic judge also said that if President Carter came to Iran "we will definitely prosecute him and I'll be the judge in the case."

Ayatollah Khalkhali last December said that he had ordered

a death squad to Panama to kill the former Shah, who was living there at the time. For the past few weeks, Ayatollah Khalkhali has been spearheading a drive against alleged narcotics dealers. Eighty have already been executed.

## California keeps cancer drug banned

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, June 10

Although 22 states in America already allow the use of Laetrile, the substance produced from apricots and used, amid scientific controversy, as a treatment for cancer, the drug is still illegal in California.

Yesterday, for the fourth time, a Bill to legitimise Laetrile and which was supported by Mr Jerry Brown, the Governor, was defeated by a single vote by the legislative health committee in Sacramento.

Mr William Campbell, the state Republican senator who put forward the Bill, said he would try again later this year. He described his measure as an attempt to give cancer victims "freedom of choice in health care which is a basic human right."

The use of Laetrile in cancer treatment has been a contentious issue in the United States, especially in California. Many claim that terminally ill patients have been helped by the drug, but most doctors in California oppose the use of Laetrile and argue that it is ineffective, if not harmful.

As a result of the ban, hundreds of cancer patients cross the Mexican border to Tijuana each week for doses of Laetrile at a string of clinics that have sprung up.

The American National Cancer Institute is conducting a study of the drug to evaluate its efficacy.

One Californian politician who opposed the measure said: "I am concerned that if we legitimise Laetrile people throughout the country will think it's a cure for cancer. I want to err on the side of caution."

## I promise on last 10 Bank settlements

al Leapman  
June 10

schm Begin, the Minister, said in an interview today that the West Bank settlements would be the last.

He owed by satellite on a breakfast-time come here.

in a combative to respond to his settlement policy yesterday by Mr

the Secretary of Muskie had con- sidered actions that be final status of es" in a reference li plan for 10 more

it batch of settle- the last settle- Begin said. "This of our settlement will only enlarge ion of the present

seemed needed by e's criticism. "I friend Mr Muskie ing that statement ments would have

Shamir warns Europe  
ist support for PLO

el Hornsby  
June 10

not to associate the liberation Organiza- with the Middle negotiations would the "recognition of whose aim is the the Israeli people"

Shamir, Israel's For- mer, claimed here

to The Times two EEC heads of gov- due to most in discuss a Community alive in the Middle Shamir insisted that way to achieve peace negotiations on the Camp David Agree-

mir said he expected Camp David ben Israel and Egypt nian autonomy to be "very soon" but commit himself to are.

role of the EEC in East, Mr Shamir oves to amend United esolution 242 would d to the peace pri- the only resolution by Israel and all its

vidual athletes banned  
1 Olympic Games

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June 10

ecutive board of the nal Olympic Commi- id by Lord Killanin, day against authori- tions to the rules for f improving the Mos-

10 days of discussions, hich some arguments forward in favour of eptions" for the sake e board concluded rts to safeguard the the Olympic move- ust take precedence mpts to repair the damage done to the of the games by the f countries objecting Soviet invasion of an.

fully aware of the disappointment caused who have given years raining and may not be consue for the 1984 ges Olympics, the ecided that individual from boycotting coun- il not be allowed to

given me a hearing", he said. "If the Secretary of State had invited me to come to Washington for a talk on settlements I would have dropped everything and come to Washington."

He became further irritated when the interviewer put to him the suggestion that his policy of settlements had encouraged the climate of violence on the West Bank leading to the attacks on the Arab mayors.

He pointed out that he had pledged his Government to finding and prosecuting the attackers, which no Arab leader had ever done with respect to Arab terrorists who attacked Jews.

Yesterday an Administration official offered to send a medical team to treat the two injured mayors or to allow them to come to America for treatment. One of the mayors, Mr Bassam al Shaku of Nablus, lost both legs and is suffering from gangrene. The other, Mr Karin Khalef of Ramallah, lost part of a foot.

Mr Shamir also said that EEC recognition of Palestinian self-determination would be taken by the Arabs as endorsement of the Palestinian claim to an independent state. Such a state could only "be a basis of aggression against Israel supported by the Soviet block."

EEC heads of government are expected to state publicly for the first time, in Venice, that the PLO should be associated with the Middle East negotiations but plans for sponsoring an amendment of Resolution 242 have been shelved for the time being.

Mr Shamir was unrepentant in his defence of the Israeli policy of expanding Jewish settlements on the West Bank in spite of strong criticism from Europeans and Americans.

"Israel can never withdraw to the pre-1967 frontiers" he said. "There must continue to be an Israeli civilian presence in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) and in Gaza. The establishment of kibbutzim and villages is the expression of that presence. This is not in contradiction with Camp David or the autonomy plan."

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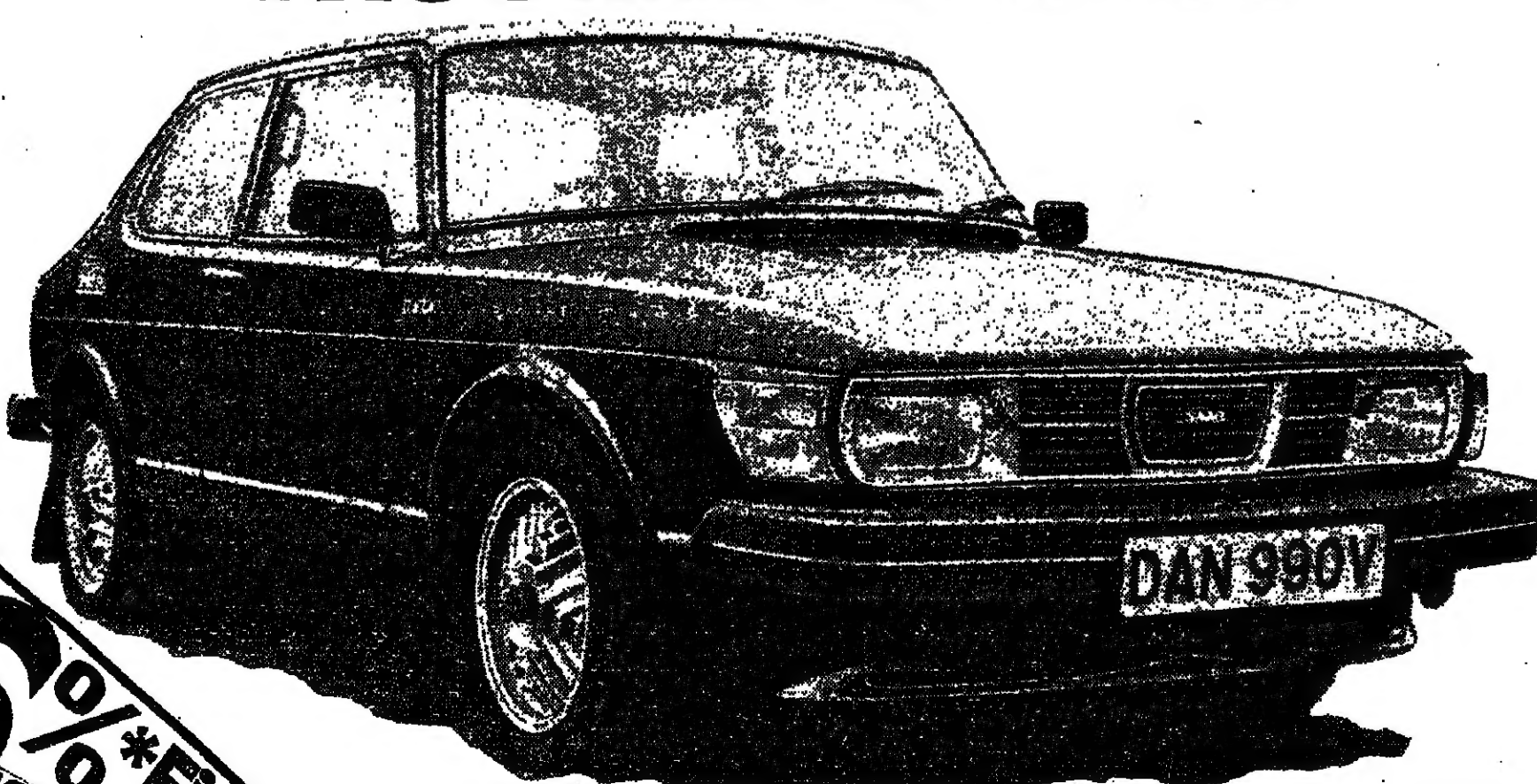
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Motor May '80

Motor Magazine gave the SAAB 99 Turbo a road test. Their opinion was so good that we can do no better than quote from it! "We have no doubt that SAAB U.K. will have little difficulty in attracting buyers for the 99 Turbo. It is a superb performance car at an extremely attractive price..."

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## OVERSEAS



Mr. Brezhnev with Soviet cosmonaut Valery Kubasov (right) and Bertalan Farkas, the first Hungarian cosmonaut, after presenting both with the Order of Lenin, and Captain Farkas with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

## Soviet letters indicate rigours of Afghan war

Moscow, June 10.—A Russian soldier's wife writes to her man in Afghanistan: "We know you must be having a hard time of it. May our love help you vanquish them."

The letter was carried in *Pravda*, and it is typical of the official line that has lately succeeded earlier optimistic press accounts of the intervention in Afghanistan, when the emphasis was on victory and the photographs showed beaming Red Army "liberators" in the field.

"Victory and 'liberation', it is recognized, have yet to be achieved, and no secret is made of the fact that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan are

indeed having a hard time of it. "The bandits are destroying whole villages," Tass reported in a dispatch on June 2. The Afghan insurgents were well trained, Tass said. "They have been through camps where the instructors are American, Chinese, or Pakistani."

Five days ago *Pravda* was again reporting frequent clashes between the Afghan Army and the insurgents, with much detail about ambushes and road mines.

Meanwhile, the tone of rumours circulating here is mainly gloomy and apprehensive. There is talk of soldiers returning with accounts of atrocities committed by the Afghan

fighters against Russian prisoners. In official quarters the difficulties of the Afghan campaign are being guardedly mentioned, if only to emphasize the need to keep Soviet troops there. Observers, however, are agreed that this new tone does not signify a mood of concession in the Soviet leadership.

In a June 5 dispatch, Tass declared that "the continued American interference (in Afghanistan) is making a settlement of the crisis increasingly difficult."

Speaking on television on May 31, Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, a prominent Politburo member, declared: "Without our intervention in Afghanistan last

December we would today have a hostile state on our southern frontier." The intervention was repeated last weekend.

Those who have met Mr. Brezhnev lately report that the Kremlin's position on Afghanistan has not changed in the past six months. As one Western diplomat said: "The Kremlin doesn't mess around. When a decision has been taken it is applied to the bitter end."

The only reference in Moscow to a possible withdrawal from Afghanistan in two waves—the first via Iran, the second via Pakistan.—Agence France-Press.

## One summer could make a Canadian constitution

From John Best  
Ottawa, June 10

Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister and the 10 provincial premiers are to tackle Canada's constitutional problems throughout the summer. Success could lead to Mr. Trudeau's retirement.

The strategy was agreed when they met here yesterday.

Mr. Trudeau persuaded his colleagues to think through a series of priority items bearing on a new constitution for Canada.

These will be examined by federal-provincial committees of ministers and officials. Three weeks later, the results being available, have been set aside for bargaining, starting on July 7. The success or otherwise will be judged when Mr. Trudeau and the provincial premiers meet again in September.

Mr. Trudeau said failure to

find a large measure of agreement would have "very serious consequences."

If on the other hand agreement on the fundamentals of a new constitution is achieved, he would be content to retire from politics.

The Prime Minister and other federalist spokesmen offered constitutional reform as an alternative to Quebec voters in their successful campaign to defeat the separatist Quebec Government's referendum on sovereignty-association last month.

Yesterday's session could not produce agreement on a statement of principles that would serve as a preamble to a new constitution.

Mr. René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, emerged from the meeting saying that while the session had been cordial, it was "not very promising for the immediate future."

## Bolivian military demands postponement of poll

La Paz, June 10.—Bolivia's armed forces have demanded the total reorganization of the country and postponement of general elections scheduled for June 29.

At a press conference last night the military high command said the government likely to emerge from elections held this month would be weak and proposed that the government of President Luis García Meza, the army commander-in-chief.

The Second Army Corps has declared it will remain in emergency "until the diplomatic agent Weissman leaves the country." Bolivia has been rife with rumours of an impending military takeover for months, often resulting in friction between the army and civilian groups.

The country has had 188 coups in its 154 years of independence.

The armed forces have denied reports from the United States State Department that plans for a military coup were under way. It also denounced as untrue a report in the *Washington Post* that Mr. Weissman had prevented a coup in Bolivia on May 3, allegedly promoted by General Luis García Meza, the army commander-in-chief.

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## China sends sick priest aged 78 to labour camp

Hongkong, June 10.—A Roman Catholic priest, aged 78, has been sent back to a labour camp in China where he has already spent more than 20 years, sources here reported.

The sources said that the Rev Stanislaus Shen, who has a heart condition, was arrested on May 6 on charges of having engaged in production and modernization and sent to Pei Mo Lin camp in Anhui province of eastern China. He had been released two years ago.

The sources said that details of the charges were not known but it appeared that a pilgrimage organized by Father Shen in Shanghai had attracted about 3,000 Roman Catholics and resulted in a stoppage of work.

## Kenya election defeat for former minister

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, June 10

Mr. Mathews Ogutu, a prominent Kenyan politician and former Minister of Cooperatives, was heavily defeated in a by-election in the Ugenya constituency, western Kenya, today.

He won the seat by a majority of 23 in the general election last November, but the result was nullified by the High Court because of irregularities in the poll.

Mr. James Aggrey Orenge, a lawyer, received 14,213 votes against Mr. Ogutu's 8,826. Mr. Orenge was supported by Mr. Oginga Odinga, the former Kenya Vice-President, who has a big following in his Luo tribe.

## Barrier Reef may be safe from oil drilling

From Douglas Aiton  
Melbourne, June 10

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, says he has no doubt that the Great Barrier Reef, off the Queensland coast, will be added to the world heritage list.

His statement, at the opening of the World Wilderness Congress in Cairns, northern Queensland, gave considerable hope to those concerned that the Barrier Reef might become an oil search area.

"I know that all Australians feel confident that the Great Barrier Reef will take its place with other great natural wonders such as the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park and the Galapagos Islands," Mr. Fraser said. "I am equally confident that such a listing will provide a strong stimulus to international tourism in Queensland."

He said he hoped an announcement would be made soon. The reef has been recog-

nized as part of the natural heritage of Australia and later this month will be entered in the register of the national estate maintained by the Australian heritage commission.

Mr. Fraser said: "This action obliges Commonwealth Government ministers, departments and agencies to ensure that any actions which they propose to take, which may have an adverse effect on the Great Barrier Reef, are proceeded with only after the most careful consideration and then only if there is no prudent and feasible alternative."

"However we have made it clear on a number of occasions and I repeat the commitment today, that it is our intention to protect the reef and its ecosystems from danger of any kind."

"We will not allow oil drilling on or near the Barrier Reef while there is the slightest risk of harm to the Barrier

## Refugees' return threatens Kampuchea aid programme

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, June 10

The return of thousands of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand to fight the Vietnamese-controlled regime in their own country is threatening the international aid programme for Kampuchea, a senior United Nations official said today.

Most of those returning in the next few weeks would be supporters of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime and would be seen by Vietnam as reinforcements for the enemy army, the official said.

Nine months ago, the Khmer Rouge supporters came to Thailand with orders to rest. They have now been ordered to join a west-coast offensive against the Vietnamese.

The move, officials fear, will reinforce suspicions in Phnom Penh and Hanoi of the motives behind Western aid. They say it will probably wreck the chance of establishing a larger Western presence in Kampuchea to monitor aid distribution.

The United Nations official said: "The repatriation of Khmer Rouge forces could stop all international aid, that is non-communist aid, entering Kampuchea."

Foreign diplomats suggested today that the return could also cause a setback to recent diplomatic attempts to bring Vietnam and Thailand closer together on the Kampuchean

problem. They wondered whether Thailand had recognized the consequences of the repatriation, which will begin in the next two weeks.

They fear that the operation will be seen to confirm Vietnamese allegations that the Khmer Rouge had offered sanctuary and recuperation to Khmer Rouge soldiers.

One diplomat said: "Just to see them you know they are strong again and last weekend at the Khmer Rouge refugee camp at Sa Kato, we saw they were not lost the fanaticism. They shook their fists and vowed in shouts to wage war to the death against Vietnam. It was the Pol Pot thing all over again."

About 20,000 Kampucheans have indicated that they wish to go back and all but a few are Khmer Rouge supporters. Officials, however, believe that as few as 4,000 will return.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reiterated today that they would ensure as far as possible that no Kampuchean would be repatriated against his will. "We are confident from our experience that the Thai authorities will never forcibly repatriate any Kampuchean from the holding centres in Thailand."

They said that every person returning would be questioned and invited to state in writing that he was returning freely.

## Yugoslavs hope devaluation will draw more tourists

From Dossa Trevisan  
Belgrade, June 10

Yugoslavia has just devalued its currency by 30 per cent and has embarked on the first stage of the Government's programme to reduce the balance of payments deficit which reached a record £1,500m last year.

After the devaluation it was announced in Washington that the International Monetary Fund is to grant a \$440m (£187m) credit to Yugoslavia to help it to reduce its balance of payments deficit.

The devaluation is the first in a three-stage stabilization programme over the next two years. With the tourist season already begun, its effect will be felt immediately. The Yugoslav believe that more Western tourists will be attracted by the devaluation, but the result was nullified by the High Court because of irregularities in the poll.

The Yugoslavs expect to earn at least £600m from Western tourists this year. The devaluation was accompanied by the government's decree imposing a temporary freeze on prices. This was done because of the threat that the prices of many

goods containing imported raw materials would rise automatically, so defeating the intention of the devaluation and increasing the cost of living at a time when the Government is set on fighting inflation.

Last year inflation was officially admitted to have reached 26 per cent. In the first half of this year prices have already risen by possibly 20 per cent.

The devaluation is expected to stimulate exports. Because of high production costs Yugoslav industry found it more profitable and certainly easier to sell at home. As a result exports continued to fall.

The situation improved last year but the devaluation will give Yugoslav exporters a further boost. It creates additional difficulties for many processing industries which depend heavily on imports.

The debate on whether the economy should be put right by stronger Government intervention or by stronger market laws has been going on for some time.

Now, it seems, that the champions of free market liberalism have prevailed. This means reinforcing the laws of the market economy.

## Law Report June 10 1980

## No firearm certificate required for rifle with rifling removed

Regina v Hucklebridge  
Attorney General's Reference (No 3 of 1980)

Before Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Gibson

The possessor of a Lee Enfield rifle with a barrel more than 24 inches long, which has had its rifling removed so that the bore is smooth-bore, does not commit an offence under section 1 of the Firearms Act, 1968, by not holding a firearm certificate.

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing an appeal by David William Hucklebridge, aged 30, of Southsea, Hampshire, from conviction at Portsmouth Crown Court (Judge Glyn) on a charge of possessing a rifle without a firearm certificate, contrary to section 1. He had changed his plea to guilty on advice after a ruling by the trial judge and was fined £20.

By direction of the judge the jury found him not guilty on a similar charge in respect of another Lee Enfield rifle which, in addition to having its rifling removed, had been rebarreled to take .410 shot gun cartridges but was incapable of firing a .308 cartridge. Both weapons had been reproofed, the second as a shot gun, the other as a smooth-bore gun.

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## CINEMAS

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, 10.00. 11.00. 1.00. 2.00. 3.00. 4.00. 5.00. 6.00. 7.00. 8.00. 9.00. 10.00. 11.00. 12.00. 1.00. 2.00. 3.00. 4.00.











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Campbell, who missed nothing he attempted for the Lions.

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**SALISBURY:** Tour match: Zimbabwe  
20. Public Schools Wanderers 39

[illegible]

There is no crowd like a British crowd for confronting the truth. On the night of Monday, May 20, on the second day of the tournament on the grass courts at the Queen's Club, London, several hundred people stood for more than three hours under a drizzling rain before play began.

On the centre court, one of three which had been covered, Leonard beat Vasek by 6-3 on the event last year, faced Tom Leonard, a fellow American who had to qualify to compete. McEneaney, subdued and earnest, began with a 6-3 victory, but he was not to be wanted the whole business over in 10 minutes.

But then Leonard demonstrated that he was no walk-on party. He was playing in glasses which were not helping in the moist air, but he kept pace with McEneaney until the eighth game. In that game he was behind 3-5, and he lost the next game for the set.

On the damp surface both men offended rather than ran. Leonard's back court was not where they spent the most corners of the court. The second set went with service until Leonard led 4-3. Play was then suspended, because of the danger of injury to the players.

Last year the tournament organizers offered free tickets for the next day's play if the return of rain if no more were available. Then, if rain prevented play for two hours or more. The offer came late after twice, and will be taken to heart.

This week too the promoters have rashly turned superstition on its head by proclaiming that if it rains for more than two hours, they will on that day double the money back if play is lost for more than two hours; they will however offer two seats for one.

Play today, weather permitting, will start at 11 o'clock. Eighteen of the 32 first round singles were completed yesterday. The 16 entrants in the singles (there are no women's events in this tournament) 33 were American.

Wade, Bristol No. 1  
Wynton from the 18-year-  
Mandlikova, of Czecho-  
can win Wimbledon  
next three years. At a  
press conference after  
winning the game with  
the 88 direct acceptances  
women's women's singles,  
she said she was "con-  
fident that the Czechoslo-  
vakian will be the 1980 champion."  
She said a great joy on any  
day, "I included myself  
in the list yesterday." "This  
open Wimbledon." "The  
Wade went through the  
first round in six weeks.  
The rain delayed the start  
of his play in the women's  
first sponsored by Cressley  
won't think Martina Navra-  
stlova will win for the third year  
running. She may be too erratic."  
Miss Wade said. "Tracy Austin  
obviously has a very good chance.  
Chris Lloyd is a very good player  
and her preparation is just right. Billie Jean King and  
Yvonne Cawley have physical  
problems."  
"I don't write me off. If I  
play well I have a very good  
chance. I am very pleased with my  
game. I am a good player."  
is easy. There are too many good  
players and the standard is  
noticeably higher and this year."

Miss Wade won Wimbledon  
twice in 1977 and has been three  
times in the semi-final round. She  
is 35 this year and has not won a  
tournament for 18 months but she  
has a good chance if she  
strikes the right note.

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## expert's Moscow

Reporter

London has decided to host the Olympic Games in 1980. Captain Tim Belson, aged 42, said that he could not attend even if selected by the Fencing Association, on grounds.

Belson, who is serving in the army, said that he had been put under pressure by the army, "my single boyhood may or no effect," he said, "I feel I cannot go".

Belson has involved much fighting and a change of the beginning I thought about a week of time but come to the conclusion have to show our dis-with with the Russians in Afghanistan."

He took part in the 1976 Games in Montreal and fourth in the world in the epee. He felt and a chance of a medal in West Germany and the world be absent.

### For the record

## Baseball

**AMERICAN LEAGUE:** New York Yankees 5, California Angels 1; Baltimore Orioles 4, Texas Rangers 2.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE:** St. Louis Cardinals 4, Atlanta Braves 3; Houston Astros 6, Chicago Cubs 2; San Francisco Giants 3, Philadelphia Phillies 1.

## Show jumping

**AACHEN:** Time trial: 1. M. Robert (France), 2. J. Burdett (S.W. 2), 3. M. Ireland (Ireland), 51.5; 3. E. Wasth (Belgium), 52.0.

**FRANKFURT:** Individual: 1. Boldt (West Germany), 2. J. Wasth (Belgium), 3. M. Ireland (Ireland), 4. M. Robert (France), 5. R. Moldan (Austria), 1:59.8; 6. M. Marro, 1:57.4.

## Real tennis

**Lord's:** All comers' final: 1. Wasth (Fr.), 2. R. D. Cooper, 0-4, 6-1.

## Hockey

**ECOW:** East Germany 0, USSR 5, Mexico 0.

## Yachting

**MALMÖ:** (Sweden): World Finesse Cup, 1st. Incomparable, 2nd. race: 1. A. Battell and R. Battell (W.G.); 2. Wasth (W.G.); 3. M. Ireland (Ireland); 4. M. Ireland (Ireland); 5. R. Moldan (Austria); 6. M. Ireland (Ireland); 7. M. Ireland (Ireland); 8. M. Ireland (Ireland); 9. M. Ireland (Ireland); 10. M. Ireland (Ireland); 11. M. Ireland (Ireland); 12. M. Ireland (Ireland); 13. M. Ireland (Ireland); 14. M. Ireland (Ireland); 15. M. Ireland (Ireland); 16. M. Ireland (Ireland); 17. M. Ireland (Ireland); 18. M. Ireland (Ireland); 19. M. Ireland (Ireland); 20. M. Ireland (Ireland); 21. M. Ireland (Ireland); 22. M. Ireland (Ireland); 23. M. Ireland (Ireland); 24. M. Ireland (Ireland); 25. M. Ireland (Ireland); 26. M. Ireland (Ireland); 27. M. Ireland (Ireland); 28. M. Ireland (Ireland); 29. M. Ireland (Ireland); 30. M. Ireland (Ireland); 31. M. Ireland (Ireland); 32. M. Ireland (Ireland); 33. M. Ireland (Ireland); 34. M. Ireland (Ireland); 35. M. Ireland (Ireland); 36. M. 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M. Ireland (Ireland); 298. M. Ireland (Ireland); 299. M. Ireland (Ireland); 300. M.

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# Finnish finish in leading places

Finland's Art Vaaanen narrowly failed to complete a bat-trick of rally-racing yesterday, but he finished second to his fellow countryman Hannu Mikkola in the Scottish rally at Aviemore.

David Richards in the Rothmans Escort, was just less than two minutes behind Mikkola and Arni Herz in an Eaton Yale Escort.

After victories in the Welsh and after rallies Vaaanen now has 45 points in the Sedan Products British Open Rally Championship with one event left. Mikkola is five points behind, but will probably win the Rothmans Rally International Rally in September because of a contract to appear in New Zealand at the time.

Russell Brookes, one of Britain's top drivers, had his chances of the four-day event. His Talbot Unibeam beat a head gasket with less than 10 miles left in the 1,000 mile rally. Brookes won in 1976.

Results of the four-day event: 1. A. Vaaanen (Finland), 26.5; 2. A. Mikkola (Sweden), 28.5; 3. D. Richards (GB), 29.5; 4. G. Gallacher (GB), 29.5.

**By Michael Phillips**  
**Racing Correspondent**

Jeremy Tree, disappointed at not being able to run known fact at Royal Ascot next week because the horse has not yet recovered from a virus, can bounce back—according to his trainer, a man of his stature—at Newbury today by saddling Bright Landing (2.00) and Enchantment (3.00) to take on the favorite, the long time friend of the late George Smith, Humphrey Corvill will be only too delighted to receive the challenge. The horse he manages for Khaled Abdulla wins the George Smith Memorial Handicap. Enchantment's form should be well suited to the going.

When he finished second at Newbury in May, he was beaten by Parlour Game, who had won her previous race and has won her last two races at Epsom last Saturday. In the meantime, Enchantment has won at Sandown and Epsom and is expected to thwart Copbrian, who has also paid him a compliment recently by also winning at Epsom. All in all, Enchantment is showing an excellent chance of giving Willie Carson yet another winning ride this afternoon especially as he has been the favorite next to the rails nearest the stand.

Enchantment and Carson will not have everything their own way this afternoon. Bill Wighams and his stable will have this nice trophy before and each are determined to win it again. Wighams, who won the inaugural Benson and Hedges Cup last year, is relying upon Marstall, who won at Salisbury before he finished second to Benny Ray in the Benson and Hedges Cup Straight, who lived up to his name,

others who come into the reckoning for what on the surface looks like an open race. But I am still hoping to see Carson emerge the winner on this occasion.

Bright Landing, Tree's and also Carson's runner in the Illey Maiden Stakes made a satisfactory start to her career when she finished fourth at Newbury in May and she is preferred now to Falmouth, who was beaten by the same margin at Salisbury nine days ago.

Of the newcomers involved, I will be particularly interested to see how the two fillies, the sort when she was sold for 25,000 guinees by Goffs at Kill in Ireland last year, will perform before another of her rivals this afternoon. Follow Me Home, also went to the same ring for something less.

If Carson does ride two winners at Newbury this afternoon, he should not be the only one to do so. The other two runners should have an excellent chance of doing likewise by winning the last two races on Dogwalk (4.00) and the first two on the card. So much for the fillies. The filly enough at York in the race won by Neparee to suggest that his turn would not be long coming. The filly, who has been well enough in the Lupe Stakes at Kempton Park to gain the flares of hope that she ought to get off the ground in the Epsom Stakes.

Vielle, the filly who beat her by half a length on that occasion finished second in the Oaks on Saturday and she is a class above the filly who finished fourth at Norfolk. Gal ought to be good enough to beat Palmella, a promising Grundy filly who would have been a contender for the Oaks for a prolonged bout of coughing in the spring.

York stages the tenth anniversary of the Timeform charity day on Saturday. The event has raised £350,268 in the past decade for cancer relief and other charities.

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Michael Seely  
15 Croftall, 2.45 Good Girl Tess, 3.15 Coral Leisure, 3.45 Down to  
arkie, 4.15 Hubs Realm, 4.45 Merciless King.

Our Newmarket Correspondent  
15 Carlyle, 2.45 Good Girl Tess, 3.15 Coral Leisure, 3.45 Down to  
arkie, 4.15 Hazing, 4.45 Merciless King.

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**By Michael Seely**

Harry Thomson Jones was a javish buyer or last autumn's yearlings sales where his purchases included the 625,000 guineas colt by Lyphardt. The Newmarket trainer is now starting to reap the harvest of his expenditure. As expected last year, the Porlier Arabian home in a fast time over the Surrey course's sharp five furlongs and is on target for the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot. Jones is also launching a two-pronged attack on the Queen Elizabeth Stakes with Vienna Miss and Think Ahead.

This evening he can win the Hilary Henderson Stakes at Beverley with Brassy. Two years ago the trainer watched his flying filly, who was then coming to her own comfortable victory in this coveted trophy. At the York spring meeting, when she was only 2, she was replaced by Labista but was found to be sick on her return to Newmarket and was not fit to start. In going close at Ascot next week. The consistent Gandorah could be Brassy's most formidable opponent. Bar Bill O'Gorman's filly was a winner of the 1954 1,000 Guineas when third to Cur Thurost and Labista at Thurst; Labista's saddle was broken and she was sent off when she was travelling smoothly in the lead. However, Gandorah is being equipped with a pair of blinkers and she may not be so sure to make a bold effort. Karyusa is another who is likely to be a contender for the title. She divided Labista and Brassy at York. But Brassy is reported to be back to her best and is a firm favourite.

Burton stakes, State Trooper runs in the Westwood handicap and after his victory at Haydock Park last Friday night appears to be reasonably treated even with a 15lb penalty.

**3.0 BERSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o)**

101	0194	Barnet Holf (D), A. Cag
102	217	Cat Throat (S), J. Cag
103	0186	Highland (D), A. Cag
104	0181	Steel Gargles (D), D. Cag
		Social Warfare, C. Sider
		G-1 Cat Throat, 2-1 Barnet Holf, & 2-1 Highland.

**3.0 NETHERAVON STAKES (H)**

101	1081-	Dogwater, M. Wynn, & 3-1
102	3214-0	Crimson Vixen, 3-1
103	0000	Lodegrader, C. Eiding
104	0000	Charmless, J. Allen
105	00-3474	Owl Menagerie (G), M.
106	7100-2	Blackbird, R. Hannan,
107	0000	Althever, R. Hannan,
108	002-0	Shirley's Garden, L. Reid
109	0000	Christmas Jersey, M.C.
110	0000	Messing, W. Musson,
111	0000	Queen's Garden, 10-1
		G-1 Dogwater, 1-2 Owl Menagerie,

**3.0 TWYFOOT STAKES (3-y-o)**

140-211	Taverner de France, R. H.
004-000	Anne Regent, W. Hett
004-000	Deadly Serpens, W. Hett
004-000	St. George, J. W. Hett
004-000	Norfolk City, P. Werby,
004-000	Winnipeg, J. Werby,
004-000	Edmund M. Wynn, & 3-1
	St. George, 2-1 Anne Regent,
	G-1 Norfolk City, 2-1 Taverner de France,
	& 2-1 Winnie, 2-1 Ultra Virus, & 2-1
	"Deadly Serpens."

**Newbury selections**

by Michael Phillips

0.8 Bright Landing, 3.30 Saville Row

Recommended, 3.30 Cat Throat, 4.00

by Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 Saville Row, 3.0 Glen Game, 3.30

Malmeida.

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**Michael Seely**  
**M5 Record Choice. 7.10 Gypsy D.**  
**Recommended. 8.5 State Trooper.**  
**Personal.**

**Our Newmarket Card**  
**10 Gypsy Dancer. 7.35 Brassy. 8.5**  
**Good Larker.**

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**Northampton Eclipse, 35-1 Touch Bay,**  
**ROTE:** Win. 54s, places, 12p, 35p;  
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By John Karter

'You'd win on a donkey, Willie,' somebody shouted as Willie Carson, who rode The Pug after winning the feature race, the Leisure Snakes, on a miserable rain-soaked afternoon at Littlefield Park yesterday. The 10-year-old gelding, who had plundered three of racing's most glittering prizes, the Epsom Derby and Oaks and the French 2,000 Guineas, was back with his reply in a flash. "This is no donkey," Carson called back smugly, but he was not meaningfully down at his mount.

No donkey certainly, for after two rather disappointing runs in the first two events, the very good three-year-old fillet it was always thought he would become, by beating Lightning in the middle of the race, Greenland Park. The manner of his victory was certainly authoritative, although John Simpson, who rode him, was not fighting his way through the field approaching the final furlong, with the fourth horse, a scandal, being the favourite.

The Pug's most likely target is the valuable Forman & Mason Handicap at the end of March and the Thursday meeting immediately after the royal meeting. And it is conceivable that he will be challenging for top springing

Greenland Park, who after contesting a long war with the King's Stand Stakes, Ascot. There she may meet her old enemy, the French colt, Adran, who finished third in record time at Longchamps.

**Victory on the Carrousel**

Carson level with Park the jockey's table on the Friday night, but from it the more States, which he won expected from his two previous victories. The Cracking Form has beaten Nureyev's owner, St. Louis, has possibly and imposing son of Habington, but has beaten class opposition in both about the enthusiasm which Whaley talks about. He has won the Walsley and Walsley a thing or two about horses.

As to the immediate Cracking Form will run Ascot, probably in the Walsley's Stakes, although there are three other incidentally. Cracking left with one top ear badly stung there when

Baptism was moved place after that steward and has since come and deposed Kiljaro lengths in the Group Mercedes (Du Palau Tomorrow) and Kiljaro's wife, who was a nurse, might run out. Rostov's last three races thrive on the problem of the Sir Charles's victory in a "Tierce" last month but, as a "Tierce" Prix des Champs Sharpman.

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## ALY'S PERMANENT CRISIS

About ten years ago that glib economic miracle ran steam and Italians became the enormous debilitated left behind. Since then, the left has been staggered, from scandal and crisis to crisis, and the crisis has been a con- fusion worse than any other. Corruption has been a chronic disease in a grossly oversized sector. Terrorism steadily, to reach a terrible and of the kidnapping and of Signor Moro two years

combination of evils to be leading, first to a coup, then to a take-over by the party of order and government. Democratic instead of facing up to dangers and getting on to push through necessary reforms, seemed utterly within their own parties, enough them for office and in a state whose only prod-outs for their clientele, tervals during the seven- side observers cranked attention, attempted to Italy's troubles, and disaster if the political d not rapidly pull itself and adopt some drastic s. The odd thing is that nothing has happened, is neither been a spec- recovery nor a spec- collapse. Signor Moro's provided almost the only of high drama. For those eks there was a sense onal emergency which as though it might beget seding national unity and mination to get things

is discovered that their d their democracy, with it faults, were worth g; Christian Democrats

and Communists, brought tortu- ously together over a long period mainly by the efforts of Signor Moro himself, ironically stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of the state, resisting his own anguished pleas for a deal with his captors, that would have saved his life. Some observers even hailed this extraordinary moment as marking "the birth of the state".

Perhaps it was so, but not in the way that was then expected. The alliance of Christian Democrats and Communists did not last. The Communists' tough anti-terrorist line did not save them from being blamed by the voters. The Christian Democrats reaped a sympathy vote, while the Socialists—whose relatively soft line during the Moro crisis in part reflected a new determination to demarcate themselves from the Communists—began a modest recovery. Frightened by their supporters' anger at the lack of tangible results to show for their collaboration with the Christian Democrats, the Communists went back into opposition.

Christian Democrats and Socialists, sensing an anti-communist wind in their sails as the international horizon darkened, have both moved back to the right and now, after much byzantine manoeuvring, have actually reconstituted the old centre-left coalition which was thought to have been finally shipwrecked by the Communist gains of 1975-6. Meanwhile an octogenarian Socialist president, elected almost in spite of his own party, with the support of both Communists and Christian Democrats, to the post which Moro should have filled, has rejuvenated an office discredited by his corrupt predecessor and introduced a new briskness into the management of public affairs, at least on the procedural level. He has for instance reversed the tradition by which each "crisis" between the resignation of a government and the instalment of its suc-

cessor lasted longer than the previous one. And people have begun to notice that, whatever official figures say, a lot of healthy economic activity is going on behind the backs of tax-man and statistician.

None of that amounts to fundamen- tal change. The state finances are still a shambles, the administration still corrupt, terrorism still rife in spite of some worrying encroachments on civil liberties, the new govern- ment plagued like its pre-decessors by scandal and nearly brought down after two months in office by allegations that the prime minister had tipped off a party colleague that his son was wanted for terrorist conspiracy. The Communists used this issue in an attempt to turn local and regional elections, in which they faced the verdict of the electors in many of the cities and regions where they won control in their great surge of 1975, into a referendum on the continuance of the government in office.

The electors, whether intention- ally or not, have voted to give both the Communist local administrations and the anti-communist government a further lease of life. There is a swing against the Communists, but less pronounced than in the general election last year. There is a correspondingly modest gain for the Christian Democrats and also—perhaps more significantly—for the Socialists, who are thus encouraged to pursue the Centre-Left experiment on which they have embarked. Their ambitious and skilful leader, Signor Craxi, may be tempted to take this as a mandate for a further attempt to wrest the leadership of the government away from the Christian Democrats who have held it throughout the Republic's history. That would surely be wrong. If the electors have voted for anything, it is for the parties to spend less time forming governments and more time governing.

## A new kind of incomes policy

From Lady Wootton of Abinger, CH  
Sir, Incomes policies are again in (and on) the air—even in govern- ment circles, and so too are all the old objections to them. Incomes policies, we are reminded, have no flexibility with which to meet changes in the economic situation but merely rigidify a structure which gets more and more out of touch with reality until it is eventu- ally blown up in a wage explosion. Moreover a voluntary policy has never been taken seriously; while compulsion has always involved the creation of new bureaucratic machin- ery such as the National Board for Prices and Incomes, and its suc- cessor, the Pay Board.

Might I suggest in outline a policy designed to be equitable, flexible and enforceable, and one which would moreover require no addition to officialdom? First it must be ac- cepted that our previous so-called incomes policies have never de- served their name, since they were merely wage and dividend policies. Equally demands that a genuine in- comes policy should affect all in- comes from whatever source they may have been derived, instead of imposing restrictions only on the wages of employed persons, and on the rates of dividend payable by companies to their shareholders. If indeed we are all living on con- flicted money, why should these classes alone carry the can for it? The employed population is the main source of our real income, and might well claim priority on that account, and the (plainly cosmetic) limitation of company dividends was grossly inequitable inasmuch as the sums paid to share- holders could not possibly be ad- justed to the economic circum- stances of the recipients.

Having thus conceded the prin- ciple of universality, would it not be logical to tack our "incomes policy" on to our existing tax system, adding to the present scales and allowances an "excess income charge", payable on any excess of the taxpayer's gross income over the corresponding figure for the previous year? Again, this would mean merely applying to everybody the same treatment as we attempted to apply to employed persons and to dividend recipients under previous so-called incomes policies.

This "excess income charge" would need to be graduated so that small incomes would get off more

lightly than large ones. In addition it would be necessary to provide for certain exemptions and allowances affecting only employed persons, as for example increments due under previously agreed incremental scales. (There are precedents for these and other such exemptions in the statutory income policy of the late nineteenth century, but a new code would need to be drafted to suit the changed circumstances of today.)

What is, however, essential is that once an overall scale for permitted increases has been fixed, all exemp- tions and allowances should be writ- ten into the law. Only by prior definition of the criteria for recogni- tion as "special cases" can we escape what happened under Mr Callaghan's attempt to gain accep- tance of a voluntary maximum wage increase of 10 per cent, whereupon group after group claimed (often with success) to be treated as "special cases" on grounds of their own despatch.

Parliament having thus fixed the rates and made the rules, the applica- tion of these to the individual taxpayer would be a matter requir- ing no new bureaucratic apparatus, but would be in the hands of the inspectors and collectors of taxes who are already in touch with tax- payers all over the country.

This, Sir, is a highly condensed sketch of a scheme about which I have been pondering for some time. It would, I hope, be equitable, inasmuch as it would be flexible inasmuch as Parliament would recon- sider the rates and conditions of the new charge in its annual Finance Act; and would be oper- ated by an existing public service of great efficiency and with nation- wide coverage.

The proposal is based on the pre- mise that monetarism by itself is not enough. Of course it is neces- sary to keep control of the money supply, but it is not equally neces- sary to monitor where the money goes? A monetarist without an incomes policy is like a man with one leg. He can only hop and stumble, and it looks as if before long, without his other leg, he is bound to fall flat on his face.

Yours, etc.  
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,  
House of Lords,  
June 6.

## Civil Service levels of pay and privilege

From Lord Vaux  
Sir, Mr Hugh Stephenson's most interesting article on the relations between Ministers and the Civil Service (June 7) raises several issues, also referred to by Sir Geoffrey Howe in a speech reported on your front page. The one which is most interesting concerns Civil Service privilege.

At my university we appoint economists at several levels. Appli- cations come to us from economists in the Civil Service. Consistently, now, for a decade or more, we have found that man for man, with roughly equal qualifications, the Civil Service is paying about 50 per cent more than we are.

It could be argued that academics are paid less because their lives are more agreeable, or their work less arduous, though their salaries were roughly on a par in the early 1960s, and in any case, the civil servants retire at 60, have a non-contributory pension scheme and very long holi- days.

In appointments of scientists, engineers and mathematicians I have noted that industry and com- merce do not seem to pay more than we do, and of course in that sort of job there is considerable in- security, perhaps offset to some degree by "perks" that we do not have, like free cars, subsidised meals, hefty expense accounts and so on.

I am driven to the conclusion from my experience, that civil serv- ants seem to earn about 50 per cent more than other people in general.

And at the top end of the scale the differences are enormous. The fairly average people at the top of the Civil Service have large in- comes, automatic knighthoods (and in the case of the senior depart-

ments automatic peerages) and retire at 60 to the very best jobs in the private and public sectors. All this privilege is based upon so-called comparability research. Could we have access to the files and a full explanation of what seems a disquieting situation? Yours sincerely,  
VAIZEY,  
House of Lords.

From Sir Derek Mitchell  
Sir, Naturally I was interested in Hugh Stephenson's comment in the extract from Mrs Thatcher's First Year in your issue of June 7, that a little local difficulty during my time at 10 Downing Street "has become part of the myth and legend of Whitehall". This was coupled with a reference to my being "banished" to the Embassy in Washington and to the remainder of my Civil Service career being "effectively blighted".

These are the facts. After leaving No 10 in 1966 I was successively Deputy Under Secretary of State in the Department of Economic Affairs; Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Economic Minister in the Washington Embassy, and United Kingdom Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; and Second Permanent Secretary (Overseas Finance) at the Treasury. But more senior posts were offered to me before I left the Civil Service in 1977, but I wanted to do other things.

May I wish Mr Stephenson an equally blighted career in his own profession.  
Yours sincerely,  
DEREK MITCHELL,  
99 Bishopsgate, EC2.

## Detention of immigrants

From Lord Avebury  
Sir, May I add to the comments made by John Plummer of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (June 2) about the contribu- tion made to overcrowding in British prisons by the detention of over 1,000 persons a year under the provisions of the 1971 Immigration Act?

Where a person is found guilty by the courts and given a non-custodial sentence, to which is added a recommendation to the Secretary of State for deportation, the convicted person remains in custody until the expiration of the time for bringing an appeal against the conviction or recommendation. This time is 21 days in the case of a magistrates' court's recommenda- tion and 28 days in respect of a higher court. The person then has further two weeks in which to appeal against the destination, specified in the removal directions. Thus, whether or not he exercises his full rights, he will spend at least five weeks in custody, and probably more because of additional factors such as the need to obtain a travel document.

## Keeping the bridges open

From Dr Paul Steinitz  
Sir, On May 25 I took my London Bach Society, Steinitz Bach Players and four professional soloists to Bulgaria to perform at the Bul- garians' request what they assured me was the first performance in that country of Bach's Mass in B Minor, other music to religious texts—Bach's cantatas 131 and 140 and a Handel anthem—and a twentieth-century British work, Glasser's "Chameleon and the Lizard", were also included in a second programme.

Experiencing this tour created a feeling among every one of the 91 participants that the visit, gen- erously sponsored by the British Council, was vitally important not only for the music, during the per- formance of which all seemed to give of their utmost to an unpre- cedented extent, but also for the people, that music has in commu- nication between nations.

Everyone knows that music is an international language, but not since a visit which my London

The courts' attention was drawn to this matter by the Home Office circular 113 of 1978, which empha- sized that they should use their powers to direct release unless there were good reasons to suppose that the person would abscond or com- mit further criminal offences. The circular also said that it was essen- tial that the court's certificate there- a recommendation for deportation had been made must be sent to the Home Office without delay. I have been concerned with several recent cases where it appeared obvious that the courts had either never read the circular or had forgotten about it. They certainly do not notify the Home Office promptly of their recommendations and they fail to direct release where there is every reason to suppose that the convicted person would not abscond.

I have recommended to Home Office ministers that the courts should be reversed by providing that unless the courts make a direc- tion that the convicted person should be held in custody pending deportation, he should be auto- matically released.  
Yours faithfully,  
AVEBURY,  
House of Lords.

Bach Society paid to the German Democratic Republic in 1964, only two years after the wall was built, have I felt how absolutely inde- structible the power of music is to override the barriers which we put up between the ordinary people of the world. These people are fundamentally friendly and are desperately keen to show that this is so to their counterparts in other countries. Many of the orchestra with experience of touring said how wonderful it was to have been able to pay a visit to a communist coun- try at this time of East-West ten- sion, and that we musicians must keep going to the East. It was felt that playing and singing Bach's Mass and his cantatas to packed halls and looking at the audience while they were looking at us and talking to them afterwards showed that they were entirely "with us", thus underlining the futility of man- made barriers.  
Yours faithfully,  
PAUL STEINITZ,  
The Athenaeum,  
Full Mail, SW1,  
June 1.

## JOINT COUNCIL FOR RAILWAY UNIONS

cient rivalry between unions has grown more in recent years, as the on the industry have d. The TUC, which has r, if not the muscle, to feuds within the move- is put what pressure it the unions involved, no way of living together, sk. Mr Sidney Weighell, secretary of the National Railwaymen, published s he has put to Mr Len for a joint council of trade unions. These prove nor yet even been l by the NUR executive, at all certain that they e. At the same time, Mr has prepared a plan on nes which has not yet e public, but which the e of the NUR's main e Amalgamated Society motive Engineers and, are reported to have

the NUR is easily the union in the industry, its interests would tend to any unified grouping it is official NUR policy about). For generations, troubled members of a higher paid elite, have anything of the kind. As developments have dimi- nished numbers and ed the basis of their relationship has grown

more uneasy. The issue is important not only because ill-defined demarcations cause disputes, but also because such rivalry, causing both sides to cling to what they have, seriously obstructs efforts to improved flexibility and efficiency. The financial state of the railways is now such that only major improvements in produc- tivity can prevent further cuts in the network.

The defensive attitude of mind induced in ASLEF by its predicament is well illustrated by a speech yesterday made by Mr W. H. Ronksley, its president, at its annual assembly—celebrating the union's centenary by a recital in lugubrious style of all the woes which have ever beset it, includ- ing, naturally, the NUR (with examples going back to 1924, still kept green), incomes policy, the EEC, and also every single British Labour Government. Apart from such ceremonial addresses, the assembly (which will today be debating the propo- sals for joint council) conducts its affairs in conditions of secrecy.

It was a major advance when earlier this year all three rail unions found it possible to negotiate jointly with the man- agement on pay for the first time—a development which, to Mr Weighell's discomfiture, was almost brought to nothing by the suspicions of his own executive.

Some more permanent institu- tional link between the unions is required. Mr Weighell's new plan would set up a joint council representing all three unions, and requires ASLEF and NUR each to cease recruiting in one of the two areas where they compete. The exact function of the joint council is left vague, but its construction would ensure that the smaller unions would enjoy considerably greater voice strength than their size would dictate. Initially, it would be little more than a forum of opinion, in which trust and a sense of common interest might grow.

It is not clear whether the offer on recruitment means that the NUR would give up its insistence that an NUR member promoted to a motorman grade must remain in NUR. If the union's intentions are genuinely constructive it should be ready to make concessions on this—it would lose little by allowing the individual to choose—which would apparently be acceptable to ASLEF. It is along these lines that an end to the age-old bitterness should be sought, and it is not in the interest of either union to allow its narrow claims to obstruct a development which could greatly benefit the industry and all those who work in it.

## Maintenance of liberty

From Professor Alan Thompson  
Sir, Your timely (and, in the event, decisive) editorial on the Blooms- bury premises of George Allen and Unwin (June 6) raised the problem of whether "morality and justice" can prevail against administrative expediency. It is extremely impor- tant that we go on asserting that there is a problem. For many years, in certain areas of academic teach- ing, the concepts of morality and justice have been slowly eroded, or treated sceptically as nothing more than ideological posturing in various ongoing situations. The more superficial exponents of academic sociology must take some of the blame for this. Blame also lies (more excusably) with planners and administrators who see the defence of individual rights as an obstacle to the achievement of necessary social objectives. Academic and professional courses on planning and administration understandably stress the need for professional excellence rather than the philosophy underlying individual rights.

The fault is not, however, wholly lost. Students of social and political philosophy are still exposed to the views of Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mill and others whose writings have direct relevance to the issues raised in your editorial. More important, numerically, Faculties of social sciences are still demonstrating how the rights of the individual can be defended and pro- moted in the context of social responsibility.

Montesquieu and Locke (among others) taught us that the individual can be most free under a system based on the separation of powers: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. If the citizen, seeking redress, finds the same cold im- passive face behind the three allegedly separate masks, he has truly lost his

liberty. It must be recognized that in Britain (and, it can be argued, for good reasons) the executive legislature have grown too close together to represent independent forces (if, indeed, they really ever were as independent as Montesquieu believed). Nevertheless, the present growth of the select committees appears to show that it is still possible to subject the executive to rigorous scrutiny over infringements of individual rights.

The House of Lords (albeit in need of reform) also provides safe- guards against hasty and badly- drafted legislation passed by the Lower House, particularly where the Government, in its under- standable concern with its timetable, has resorted to the guillotine.

The third arm—the judiciary—is still seen by ordinary citizens as the most vital safeguard against excesses, errors and abuses of administrative power. If judges are to maintain the past role of the executive, it is difficult to see why we need them. Highly paid, expert civil servants could equally well fill this interpretative rôle—indeed they would probably do it better. Furthermore if the Upper House is ever abolished, leaving us with single-Chamber government, the rôle of the law will become even more crucial in defending, in your words, "morality and justice" against "administrative oppression". One can only hope that our judges will not lose their nerve.

Perhaps the final lesson of your editorial (no less important in its sphere than Delane's exposure of administrative arrogance and indif- ference in the Crimean War) is that the individual citizen must continue to rely heavily on the powers of the Fourth Estate.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN THOMPSON,  
11 Upper Gray Street,  
Edinburgh 9.

## EEC and Middle East

From Mr Julian Amer, MP for Brigham Pavilion (Conservative)  
Sir, At their meeting in Venice the leaders of the European Community are expected to propose, directly or indirectly, an involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Middle East peace negoti- ating process.

At their recent conference in Damascus, Al Fatah, Mr Arafat's group, have the PLO, however, affirmed their intention to destroy the State of Israel, to overthrow the Sadat regime in Egypt, and to reestablish guerrilla bases in Jordan. This "programme" alone raises the question whether this is really the best way to a rapproche- ment with the PLO. But there is a much graver objection to the pro- posed European initiative.

Your leading articles have several times pointed out the paramount importance of the Arab League and Union from coming to the Gulf and threatening the West's supplies of Middle Eastern oil. This threat is real and comes primarily from the Soviet military presence on Iran's northern border, in Afghanistan, in Ethiopia, in Aden, and to a lesser extent, in Syria. If Europe as such had a military presence in the area it might afford the luxury of an independent Middle Eastern policy. It has not. The only countervailing security for Europe's oil supplies (and Japan's) is provided by Ameri- can military and naval power in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, including American facilities in Diego Garcia, Kenya, Somalia, Oman, Egypt and Israel. In this growing confrontation between East and West the PLO are openly on the Eastern side. Their links with Moscow are close and of long stand- ing. The Fatah leaders at their Damascus conference have formally declared the United States to be their "main enemy". Can it then really be wise to offer the PLO aid and comfort even in an attenuated form?

No declaration made at Venice is likely to have any immediate

effect. But if it is openly favourable to the PLO, as is feared, it will be taken as signalling to Moscow that Europe wishes to see the Soviet Union involved in any Middle East settlement. This may eventually be necessary but to embark on it now, from a position of weakness, is un- wise and without wholehearted sup- port from the United States, would be to run a wholly unnecessary risk for no tangible reward.

Yours faithfully,  
JULIAN AMER,  
112 Eaton Square, SW1,  
June 9.

## Oppression of the Kurds

From Lord Kilbracken  
Sir, This Society warmly welcomes your timely leading article (June 4) on the oppression of the Kurds. Reports received by us from the area in Iran where heavy fighting is in progress confirm the urgent need for medical supplies and food, especially for the past month. It is greatly to be hoped that pressure will be brought to bear on the Government in Tehran to allow the international relief organisations to provide these.

The British have a special responsibility for the plight of the Kurdish people. Your leader, rather unkindly, speaks of their having "missed the historical bus" after the First World War. In fact, under the Treaty of Sevres, it was prom- ised by the Allies that an auton- omous Kurdish state would be estab- lished. It was only because they went back on their word in the Treaty of Lausanne that Kurdistan was dismembered. The Kurds had caught the bus, or thought they had, at Sevres, with notable perfidy the Allies threw them off it at the next stop.

Yours faithfully,  
KILBRACKEN,  
President,  
British Kurdish Friendship Society,  
House of Lords.

## ROWING MOVEMENT FOR REFORM

a no respite for the Community. No sooner said with one crisis than looms up. The problem in its budgetary contri- butions to near insignifi- cance put against the s posed by the enlarge- ment of the Community to in- clude Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Common- wealth (whose application tent). In fact the arrange- ment to reduce the burden on are little more than ston- es to cover the hole before the Community is o take apart and reform re system of financing and therefore by implica- s agricultural policy, some differences of are emerging between and West Germany, and st German Social Demo- are not been able to avoid ject at a special pre- congress which was e devoted largely to the immediate problems of t relations.

Monday Herr Schmidt said without the indispensable ents to its agriculture and without a more bal- distribution of burdens, Community cannot finance ks which face it in its

expansion southwards". On the face of it this looks similar to President. Giscard d'Estaing's suggestion last week that enlarge- ment of the Community should be delayed until existing budget- ary problems had been sorted out. However, yesterday Herr Brandt, who is less constrained by diplomatic responsibilities, went further in a speech that was apparently agreed with the Chancellor. He said that the common agricultural policy must be reformed from top to bottom, and that this must come soon "if the Community is not to perish". He called for strong public pres- sure and said that his party's economic committee should work out a plan for reform "not just any time but in the coming months". He said nothing about delaying enlargement.

The difference between this and the French view seems largely one of emphasis and timing, but the urgency of Herr Brandt's appeal reflects the West German view that the problems of enlargement must be squarely faced and not postponed. How- ever, neither the postponement suggested by President Giscard nor the haste advocated by Herr Brandt provides a real answer. Reform and enlargement will

have to go hand in hand, since there is no point in agreeing reforms among the Nine that will not accommodate twelve or thirteen, and it is certainly impos- sible to accommodate twelve or thirteen without fundamental reforms.

That the impetus for reform should now come from West Germany is welcome, especially as Germany now gains more than France from the common agricul- tural policy. Probably the impet- us will be somewhat curbed until after the autumn election because the Free Democrats need the farm vote if they are to scrape past the vital five per cent mark which entitles them to representation in parliament. And the Social Democrats may still need the Free Democrats as coalition partners if they are to form the next government. Nevertheless, this week's speeches should be seen as the starting signal for a serious move towards reforms in which Britain should also take an active part. It is a legitimate complaint in Europe that Britain is always criticizing the common agricul- tural policy but never says in any detail what should be put in its place.

## mic research aims

Secretary General of the e of Vice-Chancellors and s of the Universities of the Kingdom  
some ways it is rather re- d Dr Alderman (June d reproach universities for to recognition to research tent in our procedures for tion and promotion. More

frequently we are charged with recognizing only research and ignoring teaching competence.

In fact both charges are false. National agreements for the pro- fession require that before any lecturer is confirmed in appoint- ment after at least three years of probation, the university must be satisfied as to his achievements in teaching and research. Universities must satisfy themselves that he or

she "shows promise by his/her work and enterprise of continuing to develop as a university teacher and a scholar". In these days of intense competition to enter and advance in a profession with diminishing opportunities, there is no shortage of incentive.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY CASTON,  
29 Tamstock Square, WC1,  
June 4.

the "shows promise by his/her work and enterprise of continuing to develop as a university teacher and a scholar". In these days of intense competition to enter and advance in a profession with diminishing opportunities, there is no shortage of incentive.



In my first years as Minister for the Disabled up to May last year, the Labour government increased its spending on cash help for the chronically sick and disabled from £474 million to £1,574 million.

That included the cost of the four new benefits we introduced for disabled people and their families: the non-contributory invalidity pension for men and single women, the invalid care allowance for people looking after severely disabled relatives, the mobility allowance and the disabled housewives' benefit. It did not include the considerably extra cost of pensions for elderly disabled people which resulted from the link we forged between pensions and average industrial earnings in our Social Security Act 1975.

Spending on services for the chronically sick and disabled, not least for severely handicapped children, also rose markedly in Labour's five years of office. In all, we took more than 100 initiatives to improve the wellbeing and status of Britain's 31-million disabled.

Under the present Government there are cuts with more on the way for many of the most hard pressed disabled people. They are the unkindest cuts of all. For any cut in help for the disabled can reduce not only their standard of living but their freedom to live independent lives. The disabled person who is denied a service he needs can quickly find himself

at risk. While others suffer annoyance and inconvenience because of lower public spending he may have to face social isolation.

Conservative ministers make no bones about the low priority they give to disabled people compared with some other groups. Their decision to cut planned expenditure on the personal social services by 7 per cent directly affects severely disabled people who are struggling to stay independent in their own homes.

Even worse is the Government's decision to cut the value of the invalidity benefit paid to people who have been unable to work for more than six months because of sickness or disability. The Disablement Income Group has denounced this "cruelly unfair".

The Government has forecast (in my view with ridiculous optimism) that prices will have risen by 16½ per cent in the 12 months to November. Using this forecast, they are increasing retirement pensions and supplementary benefits by 16½ per cent from November.

In the past, invalidity benefit would have been increased in step with these other benefits. But now the law is being changed. From November, to save £50 million in a full year, people on invalidity benefit are to receive 5 per cent less than retirement and supplementary pensioners and thus the same amount less even than the

Government's own forecast of price increases.

This means that, for the single person, the real value of invalidity benefit (assuming a 16½ per cent rate of inflation) will drop from November by £1.15 a week. For a married couple, the Government's decision means a cut of at least £1.85 a week and £36.20 in a full year. What is more, it is the decision of a Government which, in its first year of office, crammed more than £1,500 million into the pockets of the richest 7 per cent of taxpayers.

It is hard to understand why even this Government should want to discriminate so brutally against people whose working lives have been cut short by sickness and disability. In their election manifesto, they promised to concentrate help on the sick and disabled and others in greatest need. In office, they are now going out of their way to cut the living standards of

hundreds of thousands of sick and disabled people who, as well as being poor, have little prospect of ever returning to work.

The only defence of its policy the Government has attempted is the plea that invalidity benefit will ultimately be taxed, and that the cut in its value is a short-term measure until that happens. When the benefit is taxed, they claim, subject to the availability of resources, the benefit will return to what it would have been had it stayed in step with the retirement pension.

That defence angers the national organizations of disabled people almost as much as the policy itself. For the facts are, first, that invalidity benefit cannot be taxed until after 1982, and secondly, that many people now receiving it do not pay tax. Indeed, in a parliamentary reply on April 16 (Hansard, col 605), the minister himself told me that there

## Why single out the disabled for this extra suffering?

could be as many as 400,000 invalidity pensioners below the tax threshold.

Many of the poorest 400,000 will die in the "short-term". Yet from November, in the first attempt for 50 years to reduce a national insurance benefit, their incomes will be cut by at least 5 per cent. If inflation exceeds the Government's forecast (as most people think it will) the cut will be harsher still. The inflation rate may well be as high as 19-20 per cent and, in that case, the standard of living of many of the poorest chronically sick and disabled will fall by no less than 8 per cent.

Mrs Thatcher said of the Budget that it "protects the weak and is fair to all". Unless that was pure cynicism she could not then have known of its implications for invalidity pensioners. Let her listen, therefore, to the wife of a disabled man who lives not far from her own constituency:

My husband is 44 and disabled by multiple sclerosis. He is a very sick man and yet his invalidity benefit is to be cut by at least 5 per cent. I wonder if Mrs Thatcher knows, or understands, the

burden of an incurable illness on a poor family. If she does, why add to our punishment? Now that Mrs Thatcher must know more about the effect of the budget on such families, she should at least end the cruel farce of allowing her ministers to talk of "a caring Government" while singling out the weakest and poorest for an attack which my colleague Jack Ashley, using considerable restraint, has called "shabby and shoddy".

She should also realize that giving sick and disabled people the right help in the right place at the right time is as much in the interests of taxpayers and ratepayers as of the beneficiaries themselves. Disabled people denied adequate

financial support, forced into hospital institutional care, is more to look after than it does to help after themselves at.

That is one imposition for the Labour Government's rapid and (but still insufficient) spending on the sick and disabled explains why the Government's attack on pensioners and their likely to be as self-interest is inhumane.

The author is **Lub Manchester**, **Wyke** was Minister for 1974-1975.



## How parents can fill the school equipment gap for their children

Schools all over the country are appealing to parents to contribute to the spiralling costs of textbooks, stationery and other items that the local authority would normally be expected to provide. Should parents do so, and what is the most efficient way to raise funds?

It is a real dilemma for many parents to decide whether they should dig into their own pockets to make up for the deficiencies in their children's maintained schools and then risk their voluntary contributions becoming expected donations; or whether to make a fuss, protest, impudently about the cuts, and meanwhile watch their children's education deteriorate.

Is there not a minimum that an education authority should provide in schools? A fortnight ago, Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, sparked a furore when he told the National Association of Head Teachers' conference that parents should be encouraged to make voluntary contributions to the cost of their children's education, and that he saw no difference in principle between helping to pay for a school microprocessor and buying textbooks needed for O level examinations.

Last weekend Mr Carlisle wisely decided to amend that statement. There was no suggestion of going back on the clear statutory duty on local education authorities to provide free of charge sufficient education for the children in their area, he said. Nor was there any question "of demanding direct payment towards schools or essential school materials".

However, a recent survey by *The Times Educational Supplement* (report May 9) showed that some schools were asking parents for contributions for what certainly used to be considered basics, including textbooks, writing materials and teaching equipment. How far can a local authority go in cutting provision before it is in breach of the law?

Under Section 8 of the 1944 Education Act a local education authority has a duty to provide "sufficient schools" for its area: they will not be deemed sufficient "unless they are sufficient in number, character and equipment to afford for all pupils opportunities for education offering such variety of instruction and training as may be desirable in view of their different ages, abilities and aptitudes".

Section 61 of the same Act stipulates that "no fees shall be charged in respect of admission to any school maintained by a local education authority... or in respect of the education provided in any such school".

Mr Alistair Lawson, chairman of the Association of County Councils' education committee, has said the association would prefer the law to be changed

to enable councils to make an across-the-board levy on parents as a contribution to education costs, rather than a system of voluntary contributions which inevitably leads to greater disparities between schools. He does not see why education, which accounts for nearly 70 per cent of an education authority's expenditure, should continue to be borne entirely on the rates.

Many would maintain that some local authorities have been in breach of Section 8 of the Act for years and that schooling in their areas has never been "sufficient". This view is supported by the findings of the Inspectorate for Schools' recent survey of secondary schools, which showed that 40 per cent of schools did not have enough laboratories and about half had an inadequate supply of science textbooks.

Several schools were found where children were not provided with a copy of the mathematics textbooks "needed for systematic study". In some schools only the most able classes had books issued to them. More than a quarter of schools had inadequate libraries. And that was the situation in 1975-76, before the big cuts in expenditure.

The National Confederation of Parent Teachers Associations and all the main teachers' unions are strongly opposed to fund-raising for "basics". Both the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Head Teachers have told their members not to take part in any activities designed to replace what the local authority should be providing. But where is the dividing line between "basics" and "extras"?

The 4,000 members of the National Confederation of Parent Teachers Associations are registered charities. Under a model constitution drawn up by the confederation and approved by the Charity Commission, their activities are limited to providing facilities "not normally provided by the local education authority".

But what is "normal provision", and would an association risk losing its charitable status if it ignored that clause? The Charity Commission has just issued guidance explaining that "if something is not being provided by the local education authority, it would be open to the parent-teacher associations to provide the items". Where, for example, only five textbooks were provided for a class of 30 pupils, it would be perfectly proper for an association to provide the extra 25 books, a commission spokesman said.

Given, then, that schools will be looking more and more to parents to provide all kinds of things from pencils to theatres and computers, what is the best way of going about it? Most maintained schools reckon they have done well if they manage to raise £2,000 a year. They have long looked enviously at the highly-successful fund-raising activities of the inde-

pendent schools who raised more than £

Now some state beginning to receive financial help in perhaps more than having pupils with and that the atmosphere is not good, comprehensive. School in Bristol Somerset School shire, have recently help of Cragmire, a fashionable fund-raiser experience in the school sector.

With Cragmire's nine months' home has raised £33,000 a year. Cragmire's services free as the debt with con before. The undid of the experiment company to organia seminar on June 18th Bristol on June 18th attended by head 40 maintained schools Somerset and Avon.

Mr James Bell director of Cragmire the past has helped Harrow, Rugby, Malvern, inside he fund-raising. In schools should not thing that should be the state.

Hemel Hempstead 900 pupils, is to up to renovate and dilapidated wing o mansion into a music to redecorate the school. Of the £32,000 raise but £600, which came industry, was raised by parents, including the least well-off and some of the most local authority has give about £25,000.

Filton, which has raised £26,000 of parents and £13,000 industry and trusts James, the Bristol it, has promised to ever the school's raise in 10 years up mum of £50,000.

The parents at F just decided how to the £860 interest £10,000 cash already the money will go three-week exchange pupils to France, former's trip to map Canada; a fourth-year to an international meeting in France; trolley for the PE d an advanced maths for eight A level Southampton Univ weekend visit by railway society to an extra trumpet for orchestra and a field Bristol for a class o children.

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## Victory for moderates as Opec agrees \$2 a barrel rise for certain oil prices

From Nicholas Hirst  
Algiers, June 10

A fragile compromise was agreed yesterday by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which will put some oil prices up by \$2 a barrel. As it stands it will mean only small rises in United Kingdom petrol prices and no increase in the price of North Sea oil. It may be seen as a victory for the moderates in Opec led by Saudi Arabia.

But it is far from clear that the compromise will hold, and that could lead to a further spiralling of prices if demand in the consuming countries rises later this year. A new benchmark price of \$25 a barrel has been fixed, from which all countries will calculate the prices of their own crude according to their quality and the cost of their delivery to a maximum of \$37. Saudi Arabia, Opec's lowest cost producer, has not agreed immediately to impose the necessary \$4 rise to bring its price to the new \$32 figure. Also no country has

agreed either to cut its official price or any of the surcharges which have been imposed. Saudi Arabia has given no definite date to increase its price but the \$37 maximum is to last for three months when Opec finance and oil ministers are to meet again. As a result, the agreement repeats the two-tier system agreed a year ago at Geneva when Saudi Arabia sold at a floor price of \$18 and other countries charged up to \$25.50. This, the difference between the lowest and highest producer will be \$9. It is thought that Saudi Arabia may raise its price in two \$2 stages.

Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Kuwait are all expected to raise their prices in line with the new benchmark. Despite heavy pressure from some countries, including Iran and Nigeria, there has been no precise agreement on coordinated production cuts. Mr Ali Akbar Moinefar, the Iranian oil minister, said a voluntary agreement had been reached. "Everyone has agreed

to reduce their production according to their individual circumstances on a voluntary basis. All agreed to do something. This means that Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has won the day. The Saudi Arabian oil minister has always maintained that the setting of production levels was a matter for each nation to fix itself, not for Opec to coordinate.

It seems the Saudi Arabians intend to wait to see if the \$5 differential between the benchmark and the maximum price holds before it cuts back its own output from the present high level of 9.5 million barrels a day to its preferred long-term production of 8.5 million barrels a day. Mr Humberto Calzon, the Opec president and Venezuelan oil minister, said that Opec production was two million barrels a day over the target.

A Saudi Arabian production cut is an essential component of cutting back Opec supply to keep its prices firm.

## NEB set to review Inmos future

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Editor

After confusing replies on the subject of the National Enterprise Board's Inmos semiconductor subsidiary in the Commons earlier this week by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, it now appears highly likely that the NEB will itself conduct another assessment of the Inmos project.

Sir Keith was questioned in the Commons on Monday on his delay in deciding whether or not to approve a second £25m tranche of NEB investment in Inmos. Sir Keith said: "Proposals are being considered by the parties concerned, but they are commercially confidential and there is nothing I can say about them at present."

He added: "There is a commercial interest in Inmos from the private sector which the NEB is now testing."

A spokesman for the NEB said yesterday that the board could neither confirm nor deny Sir Keith's indication that private-sector proposals were being considered by the board. The official position was that the NEB, having itself approved the

second £25m for Inmos, was still awaiting the Government's decision.

But it was apparent yesterday that Sir Keith's replies in the House had come as a surprise both to the NEB and to officials in the Department of Industry. The recently publicised interest by the General Electric Company in a possible stake in Inmos has now definitely evaporated, both GEC and the NEB have said, and the suggestion that other interests are now actively negotiating with the board has proved difficult to confirm.

Sir Keith said he believed the NEB would take into account a suggestion by Mr Michael Gyles, MP, that the Government should let its first £25m investment in Inmos mature before deciding on the second.

Behind the confusion created by Sir Keith's continuing delay over the £25m and his replies on Monday, it appears the NEB now has sound reasons for reassessing the Inmos project. Clearly there are two situations to consider: the original Inmos plan in which the shareholders comprise the NEB and Inmos founders and employees; and a revised plan in which outside private investment would also be involved.

The future of the semiconductor company is being questioned, partly because a number of factors have changed since the original plan was approved and—more recently—confirmed by the "new" NEB board. Market and cost assessments, the effect of the change in the relative value of the pound against the dollar, and the strength of the competition, are being questioned.

Also relevant are the continuing difficulties and arguments over the decision to build the company's first United Kingdom factory in Bristol. Members of Parliament, including former ministers, have urged Inmos to locate the factory in an assisted area; and most recently the Ministry of Agriculture has objected to a planning application to change the proposed site from agricultural to light industrial use.

Prospects for Inmos have grown more uncertain as Sir Keith's delay has extended to about five months, and the company's founders have begun to dust off their contingency plans. Dr Richard Pearitz, managing director, has spoken of alternative sources of finance in the United States, and has given a June 30 deadline for a decision by the Government.

## Ferranti chiefs press for sale intervention

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Senior directors of Ferranti yesterday embarked on a political campaign aimed at persuading ministers to intervene in the proposed sale by the National Enterprise Board of its stake in the electronics group.

Mr Adam Butler, Minister for Industry yesterday met three senior directors of the company at the House of Commons for what Whitehall termed a presentation of the group's prospects and hopes against the background of the NEB's commitment to disposing of its 50 per cent shareholding in the company.

Present at the meeting were Mr Sebastian Ferranti, chairman, Mr Basil Ferranti, deputy chairman, and Mr Derek Alun-Jones, the Ferranti chief executive. A major difference of opinion has developed between the company's directors and the NEB under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Knight on the most suitable method of disposing of the NEB's interest.

The NEB has taken the view apparently that it should seek to dispose of its holding, preferably to a single bidder, in one operation. But the company has indicated that it would prefer the state holding company's stake to be sold to institutions through the City and ensure that the Ferranti family's stake of 20 per cent is maintained.

There are other differences of opinion too with the board of the electronics group expressing a preference for a phased sale of the NEB stake with perhaps 25 per cent of the NEB interest being floated to give employees the opportunity to acquire a stake in the company, and the balance being retained.

At the heart of the dispute is the NEB's adherence to the proposed new guidelines for the NEB operation which place considerable emphasis on securing the best possible deal for taxpayer's. Those draft guidelines will not be formalised until the January Bill when Parliament is enacted.

The Ferranti board was expected to have stressed in its talks with Mr Butler that a major consideration should be the commercial health of the company. At least 10 potential bidders have shown an interest in acquiring the NEB holding in Ferranti although the board will not take a decision until later this month after publication of Ferranti's results for last year.

### Bedford truck imports

Bedford, Vauxhall's commercial vehicle subsidiary, is to import pick-up trucks made by Isuzu of Japan in which General Motors, the Vauxhall parent company, has a 34 per cent stake.

## Steel plant closure plan imminent

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation is expected to reveal the timetable for the closure of its works at Consett, County Durham, later this week. Nearly 4,000 jobs are threatened.

The industry's main unions have pledged to fight the closure of the Consett works because there is no alternative employment in the area. Their opposition was reinforced last week by a meeting of the TUC's steel industry committee.

Closure at Consett was part of the retrenchment programme announced by British Steel in December. The corporation plans to reduce its steelmaking capacity to 15 million tonnes and reduce its labour force by 50,000.

Since the steel strike ended, BSC has been engaged in progress achieved over slimming down both operations and labour at its two large plants at Port Talbot and Llanwern in South Wales.

But the unions, principally the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen seem determined to take a strong stand to prevent the Consett closure. A joint action committee has been formed at the works to fight the plan.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISCT, said last night: "We know that the BSC want to close Consett but I warn them that if they take any step in that direction we shall fight them tooth and nail."

R. W. Shakespeare writes: Negotiations between BSC and the unions over a bonus scheme linked to a plan for 900 more redundancies at the Shorton steelworks on Deside, have run into problems but talks will continue, a union spokesman said yesterday.

Management is offering bonuses of up to 10 per cent to the 3,400 workers who will be left on the cold rolling operations at Shorton when the redundancies, planned for the end of this month, take place.

## 1,000 jobs for North East Japanese study sugar proposal

Findus, the frozen food company, is to build a £30m factory employing up to 1,000 at Longbenton, near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr Dick Coburn, managing director of Findus, the second largest frozen food manufacturer in Britain, said: "The investment of £30m in a new factory in these days of economic gloom and doom is a statement of faith in Britain, in the prospect of my company and in the quality of our prospective workforce on Tyneside."

The factory, Findus said, will be a showpiece of North East industry and will be completed in 1983; its site will occupy 41 acres.

It will have a capacity of more than 20,000 tonnes of frozen food products a year and will make extensive use of micro-chip technology, Mr Coburn said.

Mr Coburn added: "One of the factors that persuaded us was the willingness of the people of this region to put in a 'fair day's work for a fair day's pay'."

## Japanese study sugar proposal

Tokyo, June 10.—Japanese trading houses are studying an Australian proposal that they sign a fixed-price contract to buy about 800,000 tonnes of raw sugar annually over five years from July 1981, trading sources here said.

The proposal was made by CSR Ltd, the marketing agent for the Australian sugar industry, to several trading houses. The contract would replace an agreement between CSR and a group of 33 Japanese refiners for the supply of 600,000 tonnes of raw sugar annually.

The Board has decided to pay an interim dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1980, of 2.875p per share (1979-2.5p) on 6th October, 1980, to shareholders on the register on 29th August, 1980. The cost of the interim dividend will amount to £147 m. (1979-£12.8 m).

10th June, 1980  
MAXWELL JOSEPH  
Chairman



## GRAND METROPOLITAN LTD

### INTERIM REPORT FOR 1980

During the first six months of the current year consumer demand in our main trading areas in the UK has been held back by inflation, higher indirect taxes and other effects of our national economic problems. In addition, the strength of Sterling has adversely affected exports and tourism, and reduced the Sterling equivalent of overseas profits. I am pleased to report that in these difficult circumstances group sales increased by 16.2% to £115.9 m. and profit before interest increased by 18.2% to £84.5 m. The increase in interest charges is mainly due to higher interest rates and to increased borrowings for investment, including the acquisition of 8.5% of the Common Stock of Liggett Group Inc. Average U.K. base rate increased from about 12.2% last year to about 16.25% — the highest average level in the history of the group. These factors more than offset the increase in interest charges resulting from the right issue last June. The net result is that profit before taxation for the half year increased by 20.8% to

£81.2 m. The country's economic difficulties continue, and may worsen, but I remain confident that with hard work our natural advantages will enable us to continue our progress. I am pleased to announce that we now control about 90% of the Common Stock of Liggett. This important U.S. acquisition will substantially increase our growth potential and provide a better spread of risks and opportunities. It is intended to consolidate the results of Liggett with the rest of the group from 1st June, 1980, although we do not anticipate any major increase in profits in the current year from this acquisition. The Board has decided to pay an interim dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1980, of 2.875p per share (1979-2.5p) on 6th October, 1980, to shareholders on the register on 29th August, 1980. The cost of the interim dividend will amount to £147 m. (1979-£12.8 m).

	Half year to 31st March 1980	Half year to 31st March 1979	Year to 30th September 1979
External Sales	Notes	£m	£m
Hotels, entertainment, catering and managed public houses		286.8	252.6
Milk and food		243.6	213.4
Brewing and distribution, including soft drinks		231.5	207.1
Wines and spirits		255.9	217.8
Betting and gaming		134.1	102.0
		1,153.9	1,002.9
Trading Profit			
Hotels, entertainment, catering and managed public houses		18.8	18.1
Milk and food		13.6	11.9
Brewing and distribution, including soft drinks		18.7	17.1
Wines and spirits		23.6	18.5
Betting and gaming		8.4	5.1
		82.1	70.7
Share of profits of associated companies		2.4	2.1
Profit before interest		84.5	72.8
Interest		23.3	22.1
Profit before Taxation		61.2	50.7
Taxation		18.4	13.7
Profit after Taxation		42.8	37.0
Minority shareholders' interests		1.4	0.8
Parent company preference dividends		0.2	0.2
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items		41.2	36.0

Notes on Results  
1. Foreign currencies have been converted to Sterling at the rates ruling at the end of each period.  
2. The 1979 figures for trading profit have been adjusted to reflect the depreciation of freehold property.  
3. The charge for taxation is estimated on the basis that U.K. corporation tax will be 52% (1979-52%) and includes revenue taxation of £2.6 m. (1979-£2.6 m).  
4. It is assumed that extraordinary items for the half year to 31st March, 1980, will give rise to a net credit of £1.8 m.

## Bank figures disappoint markets

By Michael Clark

Dealers completely misjudged yesterday's dismal banking figures, which succeeded in halting one of the strongest market rallies in several weeks. Hopes of some good news from the banking sector which might have led to an early cut in M.L.R. attracted the big institutional buyers, which had been absent in any force for a number of weeks. Prices were quickly marked higher at the start of trading yesterday after the appearance of two leading merchant banks, which had anticipated picking several bargains ahead of the afternoon's banking figures.

Most of the activity had been centred on the gilt market in early dealings where prices had been firm all week. This presented itself as an opportune moment for the Government Broker to activate the new medium "tap" stock, which he promptly sold at £1 above the offer price.

Elsewhere in longs, gains were soon extended by between £1 and £1.5 while at the shorter end prices were trading just below overnight levels. But the rise of the banking figures soon changed all that.

Jobbers who had been surprised by the worse-than-anticipated figures were soon marking prices sharply lower. But they failed to stem the tide of selling that followed.

Equities, too, reacted quickly, with prices again marked lower by market men anxious not to take any more stock on board. Nevertheless, although some sellers appeared, the scale was below the level encountered in gilt, and the lower level was soon attracting buyers hoping to pick up bargains. In the meantime, speculative situations and several major companies' reports also helped to cushion the blow.

Among these, full year figures from Allied Breweries were above most market expectations and well received, with the shares climbing 2 1/2 p.

Favourable interim figures from Grand Metropolitan provided a 3p rise at 14.2p but a disappointing statement clipped 2p from International Timber.

In spite of this, the FT Index was flagging towards the close, showing a rise of 0.9 at 440.3 after touching 8.3 at 2 p.m.

Financial Editor, page 23

### Industry aid review

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has called for an urgent review of the role of local authorities in assisting industry and commerce, particularly small businesses. Representatives from central and local government have been asked to report before the end of next month.

## Chancellor supports formal talks on pay and the economy

By Caroline Atkinson

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the German Chamber of Commerce in Bonn yesterday that Britain needed an effective counterpart to the German "concerted action" whereby unions, employers and Government discuss pay and the economy. He emphasized the importance of the National Economic Development Council as a forum for the Government and both sides of industry in Britain.

However, Sir Geoffrey did not appear to be suggesting an informal pay policy, or to be holding out an olive branch to the unions. He said that "all those concerned in wage bargaining have to face up to economic realities" and the Government had a responsibility to set these realities understood.

"In the labour markets we are going through the painful process of restoring the half-forgotten techniques of responsible collective bargaining, free from any interference from government," the Chancellor said.

The Government was concerned to get home the message that people should accept lower living standards and wage rises that were below the rate of inflation. Sir Geoffrey complimented the Germans on their anti-inflationary policies. He said that in all industrialized countries "aspirations once considered readily achievable must

be put into cold storage for a while".

He referred, somewhat surprisingly, to a "declining" number of people in Britain, who thought that the Government would be forced to change course and adopt a less uncomfortable economic path.

Sir Geoffrey also stressed that the presence of North Sea oil did not mean Britain could afford to subsidize farmers in other EEC countries.

The Chancellor said he sometimes thought it "unfair to dwell on this United Kingdom resource as if it were something exceptional, when others have different natural endowments, some of which may be more lasting".

The Chancellor reaffirmed that Britain would not join the European Monetary System of fixed exchange rates for the time being.

The Government believed exchange rate stability was important and would like sterling to join the scheme when possible, but the present strength of the pound and the unredistributable effect of North Sea oil on its value, meant that the Government was unwilling to commit itself to a fixed exchange rate now.

Europe could also benefit from "freer air travel," Sir Geoffrey said. He remarked that Britain had set the ball rolling for liberalizing air travel in Europe, encouraging more competition which would probably lead to lower fares.

## CBI intensifies pressure

By Michael Hatfield

Pressure on the Government to reduce interest rates intensified last night when Tory backbenchers were told that the Confederation of British Industry was seeking flexibility in economic policy.

Sir John Greenborough, deputy president of the CBI, told the Tory backbench industrial group: "We have not pushed the panic button yet. What we are trying to do without crying before we reach a crunch."

But the Prime Minister's comments in the Commons yesterday cannot have given the CBI much hope for early relief. When asked whether he thought the number of redundancies and closures had not

ing to do with bank rate, Mrs Thatcher replied that the factors did not bear out the suggestion.

She said many companies found that British exports have kept up well and they were increasing productivity. "Unless we keep that increase in productivity we shall not be healthy industries which are the only basis for expansion."

Sir John gave a warning of a battering down by industry and said that the pressure for a return to real profitability had come more rapidly and extensively than expected. There were limits on running business for cash and maintaining liquidity without investing for the future.

## Latest change in ownership the third since 1973

### Still a British tissue to cry on

Patriotic buyers of tissues and kitchen towels will be pleased to learn that half of British Tissues, the main United Kingdom tissue manufacturer, is remaining in British hands despite this week's change of ownership, the third in seven years.

Formed in late 1966 to ensure a British share of the tissue market in the face of dominant American competition, British Tissues was originally owned by four public companies: Peter Dixon and Sons, Inveresk, and Wiggins Teape and Smith & Nephew through Associated Tissues.

But in August 1973, Peter Dixon and Inveresk sold their shares to two Finnish groups, Serlachius and Oy Nokka. Last November Serlachius sold its 25 per cent stake to Oy Nokka, leaving Oy Nokka 50 per cent; and now Wiggins Teape is selling its half of Associated Tissues to Smith & Nephew for £3.1m.

That gives Smith & Nephew 100 per cent of Associated Tissues and, therefore 50 per cent of British Tissues. Smith & Nephew and Wiggins Teape have been discussing the deal

off and on since the start of 1980. Smith & Nephew has issued 4.67 million new shares, subsequently placed by its brokers Carr Selous on behalf of Wiggins Teape, 66.6p, to raise the £3.1m consideration.

British Tissues is now picking up after 2 to 3 years of dull performance. It makes paper handkerchiefs, toilet paper and kitchen towels under the "Dixcel" brand, and has between 20 and 25 per cent of the British market. Major competitors are American owned, Bowater Scott and Kimberley Clark, and the three groups have 80-85 per cent of the total United Kingdom market between them.

In 1979, British Tissues made £2.3m pre-tax on net assets of £15.5m; but Smith & Nephew now exports pre-tax profits for 1980 of close on £4m. Smith & Nephew's share of that will provide a useful boost to its associate profits at a time when its own interests are facing tough trading.

Smith & Nephew's first

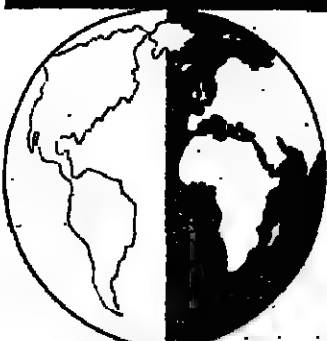
quarter profits to end-March were only marginally up on the previous year. It is expecting second half profits "slightly above" 1979's £10m. interim pre-tax figure.

At Wiggins Teape, the £3.1m proceeds of the Associated Tissues/British Tissues stake will go towards its substantial investment programme. The company is putting £35m into its 100m carbonless copying paper, and £9m into increased capacity for photographic coated paper. It has some other smaller projects to improve capacity in its specialist papers.

Mr G. G. Moore, Wiggins Teape's finance director, said yesterday that the group's interests "went extremely well till March, but there were disturbing signs of a weakness in the market in April and May." The NGA dispute, his demand for paper in the printing industry and merchandising "has been under some pressure". Imports attracted into Britain to take advantage of higher sterling values have depressed prices.

Catherine Gunn





## Poor trade prospects for EEC, report says

The European Commission, in a document prepared for this week's EEC summit in Venice, has painted a bleak picture of world trade development in 1980.

It said the outlook was especially bad for the Community because of the position of its two main trading partners; there was a prospect of zero growth in Japan's total imports of manufactures and the American market was "shrouded in uncertainty".

Japan needed to create "a healthier relationship" with the Community by increasing its imports of manufactured goods and farm products, the Commission said.

World trade is expected to be an important topic at the EEC leaders' two-day meeting beginning tomorrow.

### Yen holdings

The Japanese finance ministry has told Japanese and foreign banks not to increase outstanding balances of yen held by foreigners in Japan. These accounts are estimated to total the equivalent of £2,127m.

### Aiming for quality

Chrysler is so determined to improve the quality control of Volkswagens of America that it has lured at least nine middle management executives from Volkswagen.

### Fall in orders

The preliminary April index of the volume of orders received by West German manufacturing industry dropped by 4.5 per cent to 108 (1976 equals 100) from 113 in March. The value index of April orders stood at 123, down 3.9 per cent from 128 in March.

### Norwegian prices

Norway's consumer price index rose by 0.9 per cent from 182.2 to 183.5 (1974=100) between April 15 and May 15. It stood 9.4 per cent higher than this level in May last year.

### Lockouts legal

The West German federal labour court has declared that lockouts of workers by employers are legal in a dispute. A number of trade unions had asked the court to decide whether lockouts were permissible under the West German constitution.

### Price index up

The French index of industrial wholesale prices (1962=100) rose by 0.2 in April to 275.9.

### BP zinc bid

British Petroleum has offered to buy the 50 per cent share held by Compagnie Royale des Mines de Zinc in Norway, a zinc smelter at Odda in Norway, for an undisclosed sum. The remaining share of the company is held by Botiden, of Stockholm.

### Subsidiary for sale

A Philips subsidiary is to apply to the West German cartel office to sell German-owned subsidiary, Kabelwerke Reinshagen GmbH to General Motors.

### More Canadian jobs

Canada's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 7.8 per cent in May, up from 7.5 per cent in April. A total of 89,000 were out of work.

### Fewer unemployed

Unemployment in Denmark averaged 16,163 during April, 6.4 per cent of the workforce against 6.6 per cent in March.

Economic climate and foreign competition blamed for falling book sales

## Bleak outlook for UK publishing industry

Britain's publishing industry is now firmly in the grip of a recession that could result by the end of the year in tightly-squeezed profit margins, fewer companies, a cut-back in titles and jobs, and higher prices, according to the London-based Publishers' Association.

Many leading book publishers have been disclosing big drops in profits and have been forced into job reductions. They blame the Government's restrictions on public sector spending, inflation, the strength of sterling and high interest rates, and fierce foreign competition.

The effects have been seen in the results of companies such as Penguin Books, which made a loss of £478,000 in the first half of last year and is now making 50 people redundant and cutting its publishing programme by 22 per cent.

Penguin estimates it lost overseas sales in 1979 worth about £400,000, chiefly because of the strength of the pound.

Collins has axed 600 jobs at its Glasgow plant and recently BPC, the former British Printing Corporation, said it was heading for a substantial loss in the first half of the current year. The company said that

printing disputes and the consequent loss of work to European competitors had cost the group £3m so far this year.

Mr Clive Bradley, secretary to the Publishers' Association, said: "There are a good many companies that are finding themselves very severely squeezed. This is a heavy stock-holding industry and this, plus items like authors' advances, are expensive to finance. Combined with the high value of sterling and the enormous damage that this has done to exports, and you have an extremely worrying picture."

Publishers were being badly hit by public spending cuts. Sales of books and literature to schools, universities and libraries account for almost 50 per cent of the United Kingdom industry's turnover.

Latest Government figures covering the fourth quarter of 1979 show that the value of exports dropped by 10 per cent on a year earlier, with paperback fiction down by a third and children's books down by 25 per cent.

The Christmas trade boosted the home market sales in the three months rising in value by 8 per cent.

Mr Bradley said: "Latest reports, however, are that publishers are worried about home sales as well. There has been substantial de-stocking by bookshops and in terms of numbers of titles we must anticipate a major contraction this year."

Publishers faced a 20 per cent increase in printing costs last year, largely because of rising wages, and a similar increase is forecast this year.

"We are very alarmed that if printers pass on this cost to publishers either books will become a great deal more expensive or a great many more than at present will be printed abroad."

Although book prices had kept in line with the retail price index in the last decade, a more sizable increase was now possible and publishers would be forced into making some "very gloomy" decisions, Mr Bradley said.

A recent report by Cambridge Econometrics forecast a 5 per cent fall this year in United Kingdom demand for books, newspapers, magazines and other printed matter.

Output of books was expected to fall by 4.3 per cent and printed packaging by 6.6 per cent.

Edward Townsend

## Divergent forecasts for Britain's trade

By Caroline Atkinson

Economic forecasts are all "expecting a drop in output this year of more than 1 per cent. Inflation of more than 17 per cent for the year as a whole predicted by all the private forecasters."

The Treasury is most optimistic

on price inflation; its budget forecast showed this running at 16.3 per cent by the last quarter of this year. But there are widely differing views about trade prospects. Hoare-Govett expects this to grow by an astonishing 5.7 per cent in volume this year, helping to shrink the balance of payments deficit to £200m. At the other end of the scale Cambridge Econometrics forecast a 2.3 per cent drop in exports with a payments deficit of £2,000m, and the Treasury forecast a slight rise in exports but a £2,700m current account deficit because of continuing strong growth in imports.

### FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	NIESR (May)	LBS (Feb)	HG (June)	CE (June)	STJ (June)	P&D (June)	Treasury (Mar)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Gross domestic product	-1.1	-1.7	-1.4	-3.1	-2.6	-2.4	-2.5
Inflation	17.2	17.7	18.2	20.4	18.4	18.4	18.5
Unemployment (000)	1,600*	1,478	1,530	1,800	1,570	1,472	n.a.
Consumer spending	-2.4	-0.7	-0.4	-1.9	0.6	0.5	1
Private investment in housebuilding	-4.2	-4.7	-1.9	-5.3	-1.1	-1.8	1
Public investment in housebuilding	-6.3	-3.5	-8.5	-17.6	-12.2	-8.6	-17.5*
Public authorities consumption	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	+0.9	0.5	-2.3	0
Stockbuilding (Em 1975)	-8	-600	-313	-200	-850	-250	-450
Exports	2.5	4.5	5.7	2.3	-0.2	3.9	0.5
Imports	0.9	0.8	1.7	-5.5	-0.3	1.1	2.5
Balance of payments year 1980 Em	-2,800	-1,700	-200	-2,000	-1,200	-1,400	-2,750
PSBR (Em fiscal 1980-81)	7,900	10,700	8,750	9,200	8,900	8,500	3,500
Money supply (% change in Em* fiscal 1980-81)	9	8.5	7	10.5	11.0	8.3	9

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research; LBS: London Business School; HG: Hoare-Govett; CE: Cambridge Econometrics; STJ: St James Group; published in Economist; P&D: Phillips and Drew.

\* fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. \* fourth quarter 1980. \* excluding oil. \* gross fixed investment. \* private fixed investment. \* public corporation's fixed investment. \* second quarter 1981 on second quarter 1980.

Forecasts for gdp components are in constant prices.

The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect differences in assumption, model constructions and date at which work performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts, published by the Treasury twice-yearly: NIESR, CE and STJ four times a year; LBS three times a year; HG and P&D revise their forecasts every month.

## Furniture orders show steep fall

By Derek Harris

Declining sales and steeply rising imports are facing Britain's £2,000m-a-year furniture industry with what was described yesterday as its "worst crisis since 1975".

Orders on hand in the first three months of this year had plunged by a third compared with the same period last year, said Mr Jerrold Nathan, chairman of the Furniture Information Council. Deliveries into the retail trade were down 15 per cent in the first quarter.

The decline in orders reflects not only de-stocking by furniture retailers but also the growing volume of imports, which have been helped by the strengthening of sterling.

There is particular anxiety over low-cost imports from eastern European countries and there have been discussions with the Department of Trade's anti-dumping unit about them. Other low-cost imports are coming increasingly from countries like Taiwan and Indonesia.

Last year furniture imports for the first time for years exceeded exports in value. "The situation has become much worse during the first three months of this year. Imports to the end of March were at £73.9m, already £13.3m ahead of exports in the same period", Mr Nathan said.

## Business totals £430m for British computer services last year

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor

The computing services industry in Britain increased its volume of business by almost 30 per cent in 1979 to reach a total of over £430m, according to government statistics, just published.

This represents a "notable achievement" against a background of industrial unrest which characterized the year, the Department of Industry comments in the introduction to *Business Monitor*, which contains the figures.

In general the pattern of services did not show any drastic variation from previous years. Compared with 1978 the proportion of total billings to the public sector was almost unchanged, while that to the private sector and to overseas clients increased at the expense of billings to parent and associate companies.

More than half the work of the industry continued to be for the private sector. The number of employees in the industry increased steadily throughout the year to reach 23,832 (on the basis of 144 companies which responded to the *Business Monitor* inquiry). This increase was largely concentrated among professional staff.

Total billings rose from £331.9m in 1978 to £430.4m in 1979, of which public service clients accounted for £41m in 1978 and £53m in 1979. Foreign clients accounted for £19.5m in 1978, rising to £28m in 1979. Deducting work done for parent and associate companies, net outside billings rose to £320.9m in 1979 from £241m in 1978. Main categories of work included computer processing; professional services such as consultancy, system implementation and system supply; data preparation; and other billings such as facilities management, sale or licence of software products, education and training.

Europe's largest software house, the French-based CAP Gemini Sogefi group, is planning to expand its United Kingdom operations by acquiring or taking a stake in an existing British software or systems house. Mr Meinard Dooner, director of communications, said yesterday in London that the group had been in discussion with several British systems houses. The group's existing presence in the United Kingdom is through IAL Gemini, a company jointly owned by the French group and International Aeradio Ltd, a subsidiary of British Airways.

## Sir Keith Joseph says inflation is near its peak

By John Huxley

Inflation and interest rates are at or near their peak and should begin to drop in coming months, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday.

But he said that it was impossible to predict when demand within the economy would pick up. In recent weeks demand had dropped suddenly and sharply, largely because of de-stocking.

Conventional economic wisdom suggested that when inflation was high people "went out of money and into goods" but savings were now running at about 18 per cent of national income.

Sir Keith said that this savings ratio was now the "joker in the pack". Nobody could say whether savings would be a direct or indirect cause of inflation when it would change.

Meanwhile industry needed to improve its profitability, which was up to six times worse than that of some overseas competitors, Sir Keith said.

The trouble, of course, and it is desperate, is that profits scarcely exist in British industry. If you apply inflation accounting to many companies you find that they are paying dividends, if they pay them at all, and tax out of capital."

Earlier, Mr Leonard Regan, president of the confederation, said that profitability was the key to the textile industry's problems. Falling profits had reduced investment by about 40 per cent on 1979 levels. If this continued over the next two years, the industry faced disaster.

Mr Regan said: "We all recognize the need to conquer inflation but I hope the Government realizes fully the risks to the long term future of the textile industry which present economic constraints are causing."

He reminded Sir Keith that the textiles and clothing industries account for almost 10 per cent of total manufacturing output in the United Kingdom. Exports totalled £2,000m a year. Sir Keith said that the Government was limited in its ability to help the industry with its present difficulties. But he disclosed that he intended to improve public purchasing although it would take some time to educate purchasing officers to adopt "enlightened" policies.

The industry has complained that some public authorities have chosen to buy from overseas sources rather than from British-made goods were available.

### BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for all banks (including foreign banks) in the United Kingdom as released by the Bank of England yesterday:

	Eligible liabilities £000m	Rose over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve annual ratio
1979			
May	48,400	27.5	13.5
June	48,385	27.6	13.5
July	43,130	14.6	13.3
Aug	46,263	12.6	13.3
Sept	50,040	8.1	13.3
Oct	51,362	18.6	13.2
Nov	52,363	20	13.2
Dec	51,647	13.2	13.3
1980			
Jan	52,937	13.5	13.2
Feb	52,895	4.9	13.2
Mar	52,779	8.0	13.2
April	54,417	10.8	13.2
May	55,221	18.0	13.1



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Hopes are again deferred

Government broker went quickly into yesterday morning and ahead of the figures he managed to sell some of 10m tap stock, partly-paid Exchequer cent 1994 at a premium of around

he banking figures had been published certainly would not have been a that; they suggest that hopes for substantial fall in interest rates are ried and that left the gilts market

Government, one way out of the n is for further cuts in public perhaps difficult to envisage in n political tension. Another is to be credit demand from the private fall as the recession bites deeper.

meanwhile, had been rising out that interest rates were about to ing gilts higher and pulling the rket in its wake. Such hopes are red. With bad news ahead on the nt and not much to expect from

issues from manufacturing com- uld get short shrift in the current n small independent oil compar- different matter. And with the ctacular profits rise and all the over the Humby Grove onshore ct as well as this week's Opec : in the background, Carless : timed to perfection only the s issue in its 120-year history. p it has been made before further us from Humby Grove can blow of the speculative froth in the h the board still able to talk rebu- find in "commercial quantities" : the expected setback on the sol-

Carless is taking no chances with a deep 25 per cent discount on overnight price, especially as the e even on optimistic assumptions 200-120p range. The 1-for-4 issue rtrase £9.5m net. money will be used in the main- ness on a new refining plant and the Harwich and Middlesbrough with the rest going on the group's exploration interests in the ndom and the United States. capital spending of £7.5m over e years. Carless has managed to vith a lowly geared balance sheet last year's £2.4m run-down in the n only pushed up balance to shareholders' funds. opportunistic move while Carless up and up but the group has self as a cautious and campy

Met b

Grand Metropolitan looked over after swallowing Watney and he shares fell to 18½p as one o e wondered whether it would go and Met has learnt those lessons. 178m rights issue out of the way s ago, and recently bought the ates tobacco and drinks combine r around £250m just as United rest rates were plunging. tefits from Liggett will not come

all at once. Its figures come into the accounts from June 1, so this year will include only four months profits. But the following year should tell a different story.

If United Kingdom interest rates do start falling soon Grand Met will be a leading beneficiary. The Liggett deal lifted the ratio of debt to equity to 65 per cent, and despite the cash call, interest charges in the half year to March 31 rose £1.2m to £23.3m.

This is a sizable sum against interim pretax profits of £61.2m (against £50.7m), or several millions more than the market expected. Before interest, profits were £84.5m against £72.8m, a testimony to success in adding costs to prices in what is essentially a drinks concern first and an hotel and foods business second.

Alcoholic drink appears in several of the group's product divisions but contributes the best part of £60m to the £84.5m trading profit. Hotels assisted by price increases did well, and so did betting and gaming though casinos earned less than £4m.

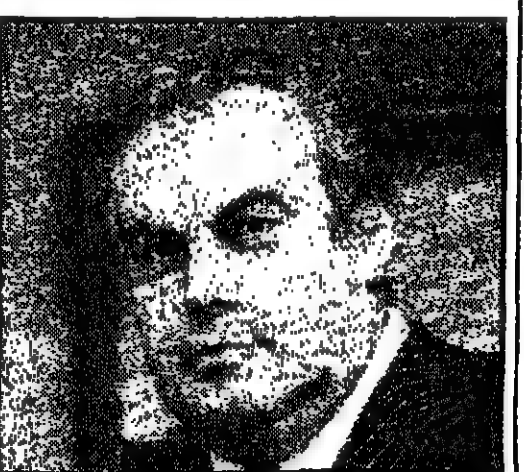
In the full year 1978-79 Grand Met raised pretax profits by 17 per cent; and in the past six months by 21 per cent despite a cautious forecast from Mr Max Joseph at the annual meeting in March.

The chairman is once again cautious, so a 21 per cent rise in pretax profits to £165m for the full year may be beyond reach. Meanwhile the interim dividend is 15 per cent up, indicating a yield (at 142p) of less than 6½ per cent.

## Allied Breweries Strong in the second half

Full-year results from Allied Breweries provide some encouraging evidence of progress. Excluding property sales of £10.4m against £14.5m, profits have risen by 5 per cent to £103m, and depending on a host of imponderables like the impact of the weather on beer and ice-cream sales and the level of interest rates, an increase of 10 to 20 per cent looks possible in 1980-81.

With the dividend up a tenth—comfortably covered by CCA profits—and the shares 24p firmer at 81½p, a yield of 8.8 per cent is not to be sniffed at compared to what is on offer elsewhere in the sector.



Mr Keith Showering, chairman and chief executive of Allied Breweries.

But there are doubts. The performance of the beer side is confused by the Warrington strike which saddled both 1979-80 and the preceding year. However an 11 per cent rise in profits to £57.6m from beer in the British Isles on a small volume increase looks reasonable without providing firm evidence that market share problems have been overcome.

Elsewhere, Allied's strength in wines and spirits is paying off with this division showing a 16 per cent rise to £51m and there has been some progress with J. Lyons as food division profits were a quarter higher at £23m.

However, the pretax divisional breakdown needs treating with some caution as there is no clear indication where property profits fall while all the £6.4m rise in interest charges has been tipped into unallocated central services.

Meanwhile the balance sheet is looking healthier. An extraordinary loss of £16.7m reflects meat business disposals but with the property revaluation throwing up £253m and net debt slightly down, gearing has tumbled from three-quarters to less than half.

Jerusalem

With the glare of international publicity temporarily diverted by the deteriorating security position in the occupied West Bank, Israel's three-year-old coalition government is fighting a losing battle to control a rate of inflation now estimated by many local economists to be the highest in the world.

Any hopes that Mr Yigael Hurriz, the hard-line finance minister, might have succeeded in his promise to right the financial wrongs committed by Mr Simcha Erlich, his ineffectual predecessor, were dashed by the publication of the April consumer price index, which recorded an unhealthy rise of 10.2 per cent.

By taking the twelve-month period back to April, 1979, the state-controlled Israel Radio announced grimly that the annual inflation rate was now well over 120 per cent, and that Israel had overtaken Argentina to lead the world inflation league.

"Using that method of calculation, I am afraid that the claim is true", a Bank of Israel spokesman said. "It is not something that any of us can be proud of".

The size of the jump appeared to take treasury officials by surprise and it immediately prompted Mr Hurriz to order a further round of budget cuts from ministries which had agreed their final allocations for 1980 only a few weeks before. At the same time government ministries were temporarily banned from signing any new contracts with foreign companies.

The defence budget, taking 32 per cent of the total and as yet unaffected by the peace treaty with Egypt, suffered most. It was the demand that a further £150m should be pruned which prompted the acrimonious and politically damaging resignation as defence minister of the popular Mr Ezer Weizman.

Political commentators were quick to point out that it would be the ultimate Middle East irony if the most hawkish adviser in Israel's history were to fall because of attempts by a defence minister to safeguard the size of his budget.

Mr Weizman's departure was followed by uneasily wrangling among the coalition partners and a postponement of the final vote on the proposed cuts until next Monday—the day on which the May price index is due for publication. Already there is speculation that it too, could reach double figures.

One in every ten cheques bounces and moonlighting has become a national pastime

# Is Israel's economy out of control?



Mr Ezer Weizman (left), who resigned as Defence Minister after the call for further cuts in the Israeli defence budget and Mr Yigael Hurriz, the Finance Minister, whose policies have not so far lived up to expectations.



Disclosure of the April jump coincided with the first six months of Mr Hurriz's tenure as finance minister, a job on which he embarked last November with an extravagantly worded promise to "cut from the living flesh" in an effort to nurse Israel's overheated economy back to health. In a few areas, particularly the ruthless elimination of state subsidies, he has kept strictly to his word. But in many others, political considerations and the power of individual ministers inside the shakr and divided coalition have caused him to act less resolutely.

Independent economic experts point out that the minister has done little to deal with chronic overstaffing in the

public sector, to control the almost feudal power of the big spending ministries or to stop the wholesale printing of money. The extent to which this has been continuing recently, let Mr Ami Amari, leader of the opposition faction on the Knesset finance committee, to dub Mr Hurriz as "the greatest printer in Israel".

Also—apparently because of his own hawkish views—Mr Hurriz has done nothing to curb spending devoted to expanding costly Jewish settlements of occupied Arab land.

But perhaps the finance minister's most conspicuous failure was the attempt last February to mount a psychological challenge to inflation by changing the currency from the

Israeli pound to the biblical Shekel, the ancient tender of the patriarch Abraham. The move involved nothing more than moving the decimal point one place to the left and was not accompanied by any financial measures. As a result, it has been greeted with almost total scepticism by the long-suffering Israeli public and is now officially acknowledged to have failed to encourage new respect for the fast-bricking national currency.

The cynical response of most Israelis was accurately summed up by a cartoon in the Jerusalem Post which showed a rickety biplane in a nose-dive. A nervous passenger warns the pilot that they are hurtling to a certain crash at 220 kilometres an hour. "That's only

132 miles an hour", observes the unflappable aviator.

When the incredulous passenger inquiries if the calculation was intended to reassure him, the unconcerned pilot replies: "Sure—same principle as the Shekel".

By the time the currency changeover is complete at the end of the year the finance ministry estimates that Israel's national debt will have soared to 20,000m American dollars and the balance of payments deficit will be standing at 55,000m. Some foreign observers critical of the Israeli Government's unbending policies on many Middle East issues note hopefully that the economic weakness at home will increase the country's dependence on American financial largesse—and thus the possibility of American pressure being exerted after the presidential elections in November.

Meanwhile, in an economic situation which many political analysts would describe as theoretically ripe for a coup, Israeli citizens continue to cope with runaway inflation in a variety of ways, both legal and illegal. It is no coincidence that the latest figures show that one in every 10 cheques in the country bounces and that "moonlighting" has become a national pastime. But more significant is the system of indexing which is constantly being improved to protect workers against the ravages of inflation.

From last month wages are being automatically altered every quarter—instead of every six months—to account for 80 per cent of the increase in the cost of living index in the previous period. Similarly, savings can be placed in a time-deposit account which grows with the price index. If an Israeli deposits £1,000 and prices double in a year, he will automatically be credited with £2,000 on deposit. Also, taxes are paid only on the 3 or 4 per cent interest, not on the growth of the principal.

These, and other ingenious fiscal devices, have so far successfully warded off the most dangerous political consequences of hyperinflation. But there is a growing body of responsible economic opinion now convinced that until the average Israeli is made to suffer the effects of the high level of inflation more fully, little result can be expected from the continuing struggle to eliminate it.

Christopher Walker

## Pinning too much hope on the small business

David Storey

The Government regards the new and the small business as the prime means of reducing the rate of unemployment in Britain. This belief, however, is not based upon an objective examination of past trends in the small business sector.

A big transformation would have to take place in the British economy if small manufacturing companies were to have a sizeable impact on employment in the next decade. Overestimating the present potential and past performance of new and small businesses will only lead to unreasonable expectations.

Such expectations are fuelled, for example, by misinterpreting the results of a study of the employment change by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This study showed that 66 per cent of the net increase in jobs between 1969 and 1976 in the United States was created by companies employing fewer than 20 people—with all of this increase being in service sector firms. Unfortunately, this study is frequently reported as showing that 66 per cent of all new jobs were created in small businesses.

Typically, the study is also used to contrast the performance of the small company in Britain and America. But, in fact, in manufacturing, where strictly comparable data exist for both countries, the British small business performs equally as well as its United States counterpart.

It is also often suggested that new business formation rates in Britain have fallen continuously since the war. This again is un-

true. Company registrations and registrations of business names data shows an almost continuous increase since 1950. In 1979, there were four times as many registrations as in 1949.

Evidence provided by Fothergill and Guggin\* also shows from a study of manufacturing firms in Leicestershire that new business formations in the 1968-75 period were 30 per cent higher than for the 1947-55 period and that employment in surviving companies on average was also higher than in the earlier period.

The recurrent quotation of data provided by the Bolton Committee showing a continuous decline for thirty years in the proportion of manufacturing employment and net output provided by small firms is also misleading.

There has been a marked reversal of this trend in the past 10 years with small manufacturing companies becoming progressively more, rather than less, important. These changes in trend were, in fact, under way by the time the Bolton Committee reported in 1974, but commentators continue to cite the Bolton data.

It is necessary to put small business in context. The arithmetic coincidence that there are 1,300,000 small businesses in Britain which, by employing one extra person, would virtually eliminate unemployment, is less relevant than the recognition that, for many, this would represent a doubling in their labour force.

In any case, in five years' time 30 per cent of such busi-

nesses will not exist, although others may have taken their place. Historically there are examples of new businesses which have generated employment quickly, but they are the exception rather than the rule. The most telling statistic about new manufacturing firms in Britain is that the chances of such a business surviving and growing to 100 employees in a decade is between 1 and 2 of 1 per cent.

Comparisons are often made between the number of small businesses in Britain and in Japan, the United States and West Germany, suggesting that absence of small businesses is a root cause of Britain's poor economic performance over a number of years. This is a particularly dangerous logic since it excludes factors which are arguably more relevant to such a topic—investment, labour relations, managerial performance, public expenditure. The

absence of small business in any country is equally likely to be a consequence of, as a cause of, poor economic performance.

What we need is a balanced view of the possible contribution of new and small businesses. British studies have shown that, in manufacturing, only the small business sector has shown a net tendency to increase employment in the past ten years.

Small companies should therefore be encouraged—but with reservations. The first is that we should not expect too much of them. The second is that present policies will have the least impact upon areas of high unemployment.

Studies of the new company founder have consistently identified certain important characteristics of success. An employee in a company employing fewer than 10 people is 15 times more likely to start in business than one in a company employing more than 500. The successful entrepreneur is well educated with managerial experience. Normally he or she is sufficiently wealthy to con-

vince a bank or other financial institution to lend money.

By far the largest concentrations of these ingredients for successful entrepreneurship—managerial talent, wealth, educational attainment and small firms—are in the prosperous south. They are most certainly not in North-east England or West Central Scotland. Since the new company founder normally establishes his business close to his home, present incentives to new and small companies risk being regionally divisive.

Only if incentives are substantially regionally differentiated is there much prospect of influencing unemployment in blackspots. Even then, it is unlikely that results will be apparent for a decade, but a start has to be made to prevent such areas falling even further. The author is a research officer at the Centre for Environmental Studies, London.

\*The Job Generation Process in Britain, CES Research of the Series No 32, available from CES, 623 Chandos Place, London WC2N 4HH.

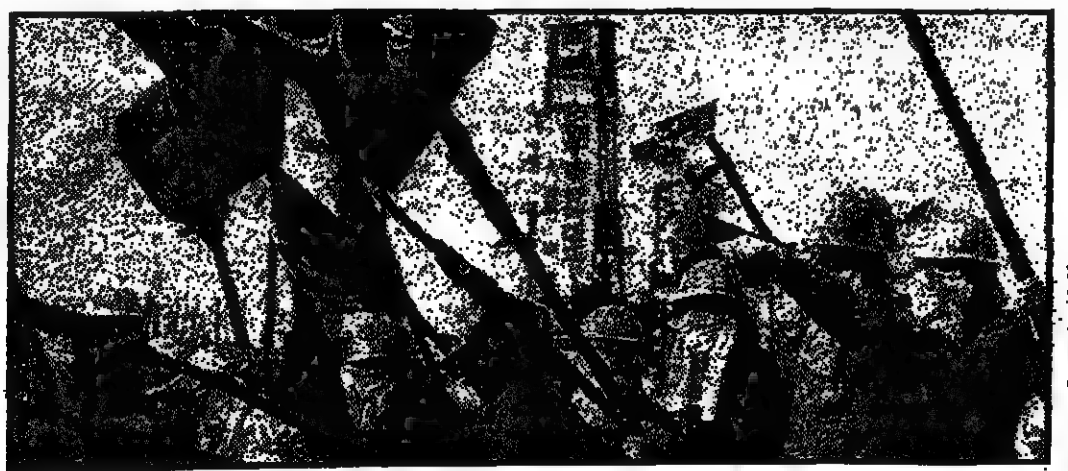
## Business Diary: Behind closed doors

me greets visitors to at Narita, the New International Airport, the usual green tea office. But then his usual office not only nt anywhere.

is the airport admin- Narita, for at least a scene of an appeal- ment between the government and the many factions of the ft.

was finally opened years ago after 11 eaving seen off two isters and 10 trans- ers. Before the air- ing 11 people died ad there were several serious injuries. ay itself called for dice to match the ssors, all espous- use of farmers ex- to make way for the nd most objection to new business-orient- ence.

ure published for the ening day has a sec- d "Friendly relations ect surroundings".



Airport protesters point flag poles at riot police lines during the Narita disturbances two years ago.

This does not mention the baton fights, the water cannon and the gas barrages.

The diary of events starts in 1963, and a gleam in the eye of the transport minister, but ends in January 1978, four months before opening day and two months before radical students and displaced farmers stormed and wrecked this very control tower. Hence the guards and the combination locks.

All this was before Oshima, formerly an airworthiness expert with the civil aviation bureau, took over a year ago. His new job, he said, with an understatement that is as British as Japanese is "completely different".

I reckon that it will be another five years or so before we will see how successful Oshima and his team will be in getting Narita off the ground. The

view from the control tower is less comforting than that from the brochure. Oshima handed me some binoculars through which, beyond the electrified wire that surrounds the airport, I could see three of the "solidarity houses" and pill-boxes the demonstrators have ringed around Narita.

One, bedecked with political bunting and itself protected by wire, flanked by a brightly coloured artesian well superstructure, is in the middle of what within five years will be Narita's third runway.

Having delayed but failed to forestall the opening of the airport, the demonstrators—of whom 200 to 300 continue to live around the perimeter—are now hanging fire. They content themselves, for now, with a monthly protest meeting which might draw 4,000 people. Bal-

loons are released to mess up the airport radar. It is a year, I was told, since the protesters tried electronic means to fuddle the control tower's radio signals.

When Oshima and I bowed our farewell, he handed me over to Naohiko Takesue of the new Tokyo international airport authority. He took me to another Narita pressure point, a place he was now to visit for only the second time in his seven years on the spot.

This is a public observation platform, one of four, running atop corridors leading to the gate lounges where people embark and disembark. Each lounge can service seven planes, whose occupants were to have been waved at by well-wishers on the observation platforms. Takesue led me past knots of armed police, then through the

steel-ribbed glass doors. Weeds were growing between the tiles of the observation platform where a hankie has yet to flutter.

Official figures show that 2,000 spectators a day come to Narita. To see some, I had to look far back and up to a cage on the roof of the terminal. I could see a dozen. They, like anybody travelling by road from Tokyo to Narita, must negotiate a wire fence and gate across the expressway guarded by a riot policeman with rifle and shield. It is also 40-odd miles from Tokyo.

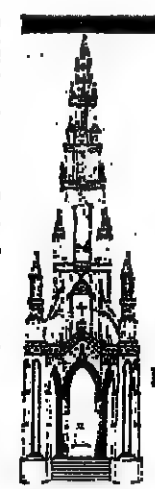
For all this, Narita is no hellhole. For space, comfort and cleanliness it is hard to believe that it shares the same planet with Heathrow. But the story does not end there.

There is one 4,000-metre runway, second only in length to that of Kennedy Airport, New York. There are plans to build two more: to do this it will be necessary to shift some 600,000 cubic metres of earth. There are also plans to build two more: to do this it will be necessary to shift some 600,000 cubic metres of earth.

A new railway service is planned from Tokyo to Narita. It will be by a linear motor powered train, now being tested, that does more than 300 mph. The 40-mile trip will take about 17 minutes.

But the airport's second stage beckons. The radicals, having lost the main battle, see what public sympathy they have ebbing and how longer Narita remains peacefully in business.

Ross Davies



# British Investment Trust

Highlights from the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March 1980.

Year to 31st March	Total Assets £	Total Revenue £	Earnings p	Dividend p	N.A.V. per Ord. Share p
1976	120,323,000	4,746,000	3.55	3.50	171½
1977	118,353,000	5,325,000	4.36	4.30	175½
1978	126,015,000	5,603,000	4.80	4.85	188½
1979	139,461,000	6,158,000	6.11	5.70	211
1980	122,829,000	8,315,000	8.18	7.85	184½

## REVENUE

Total revenue showed a very satisfactory increase of some 35% over the previous year. In the U.K. there was a substantial increase in dividends received, partly reflecting the release of accumulated payments after the abolition of dividend controls. Interest on short term deposits was greatly increased, due to the higher levels of deposits maintained during the year and the high rates of return obtained. Revenue from gilts and properties was also higher. Overseas revenue was reduced by the continuing strength of Sterling and some repatriation of funds to the U.K.

## DIVIDEND

In view of the large increase in revenue the Board have declared dividends for the year totalling 7.85p per share, an increase of some 37%, including a special dividend of 0.85p per share paid out of the exceptional U.K. dividends received.

## CAPITAL

A combination of a declining U.K. stock market, the firm trend of Sterling against virtually all foreign currencies and the abolition of the investment currency premium had an adverse effect on the value of the assets. Despite a good market performance from the North American investments and a reasonable increase in the valuation of the properties, there was an overall reduction in total assets of £16½ million and the Net Asset Value fell by 12½p to 184½p per share.

## PROSPECTS

The international economic outlook is not encouraging with the likelihood of a fairly severe world-wide recession and the unstable situation in the Middle East. In the U.K. the growing benefit of North Sea oil should substantially offset the otherwise uncertain economic prospects, while overseas markets continue to offer on a selective basis attractive investment opportunities in the current difficult economic and political climate.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, The British Investment Trust Limited, 46 Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3BR.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Fears over money supply halt rally

One of the market's best rallies in recent weeks was clipped in mid-flight yesterday by a dismal set of banking figures.

Until the announcement in the late afternoon, even the all-powerful institutions had been out in force, swayed by the possibility of a bull market. Prices again raced ahead, helped by some strong speculative buying and a general shortage of stock among some jobbers.

Clear evidence of the improvement was seen early in the morning when two leading merchant banks were seen filling their shopping baskets hoping to pick up one or two bargains before the wholesale price index figures and ahead of the banking figures.

The story was similar in gilt, where institutional buyers were clearly in evidence, helping to swell the ranks of buyers which activated the new medium term stock. The Government broker sold stock at £1 before closing after hours.

However, the announcement of the banking figures brought a short, sharp reaction to the market which had been hoping for something substantially better.

Sellers appeared in large numbers and prices reacted accordingly. In longer earlier gains of between £1 and £1.50 gave way to falls of roughly £1 to £1.50. Shorter, after active two-way business early on resulting rises of between £1/16 and £1, eventually lost £1 overall.

Jobbers admitted that the figures had come as something of a shock and were now eagerly awaiting the retail price index on Friday for any improvement.

Equities also suffered, with prices being marked lower.

However, this provoked one or two cheap buyers at the lower levels which helped to cushion the blow.

But the banking figures clearly had done much damage with the FT Index closing only 5.9 up at 440.3 after touching 8.4 at one point.

Leading Industrials were quick to benefit from the early influx of institutional money. ICI rose 6p to 366p on the back of comment regarding a bull market.

With full-year results due in three weeks, Imperial Continental Gas is likely to follow its tradition of pulling a little extra out of the hat to surprise the market. Profits estimates are for about £37m against £33.7m last time. Yesterday the share price rose 12p to 864p, a new high.

market. Unilever again performed well, rising 3p to 446p. Beechams at 132p, Courtaulds at 66p, Fisons at 252p and Dunlop Op at 21p.

Higher. Rank continued to reap the benefit of its decision to

withdraw from films and rose 2p to 194p.

In foods Cadbury Schweppes dipped 1p to 200p on the announcement of redundancies while speculative support after the Monopolies reference boosted British Sugar 6p to 200p. Further reflection of recent figures put 2p on Associated British Foods before closing unchanged at 96p while Sainsbury rose 5p to 378p on speculation.

Among companies reporting Grand Met rose 3p to 142p after better than expected interim figures while Allied Breweries put on 2p after its preliminary statement which was also above market estimates. But International Timber failed to please and slipped 2p to 111p along with J. W. Spear, 7p lighter at 113p, and Elson Robbins, 4p off at 86p.

Metal Box, with figures out today, rose 2p to 272p. Sidlaw, reporting Friday, advanced 4p to 113p.

Opec talks in Algeria provided another nervous session in oils where the profit-takers were clearly in evidence,

particularly among the second liners. Carless Capel dipped 6p to 130p after its cash call to shareholders for £9.5m while the failure to pay a dividend left Premier Oil, a strong market of late, down 4p to 89p.

Profit-taking lapped 6p from Tricentral at 380p. Lash 10p off at 67p and Acland 2p to 294p. In the majors BP continued to make further ground after reports of a major oil find earlier in the week, rising 3p to 366p, while Ultramar rose 6p to 362p and Shell 2p to 404p.

In mines the weakness of the bullion price, which fell £22 to \$604, saw prices fall back in what jobbers again described as volatile conditions. Several of the June dividend payments were deemed below par and did little to help the depressed conditions.

At the heavy end Anglo Am Gold slipped £3/16 to £36 13/16 with Vaal Reef £2 lower at £26 and St Helena £2 off at £14. Among the cheaper issues Venterspost fell 27p to 71p, Kinross 23p to 524p, Doornfontein 22p to 658p and

Middle Wits 20p to 440p. In mining financials, Cons Gold rose 2p to 483p with RTZ holding on at 395p.

Australian shares came in for profit-taking after some recent good gains with Poseidon down 16p to 176p and Kalbarrie 18p to 340p. Stores also had a worrying time despite the wholesale figures on Monday with a bear squeeze keeping jobbers on their toes.

In electricals bid hopes continue to inspire shares of Ferranti, which rose 6p to

Speculators tumbled out of Highland Distillers yesterday, after the share price went against the trend, dipping 4p to 142p. Market rumours suggest that investors may have to wait even longer for the outcome of bid from Hiram Walker, due at the end of July. The bid is now expected to be referred to the Secretary of Trade, which means an announcement some time in September.

539p, while a bullish statement lifted Standard Telephone 14p to 312p and an end to short-term working pushed MK Electric up 11p to 173p. Diploma was another firm spot, also up 10p to 437p. Farnell Electric rose 4p ahead of tomorrow's annual meeting to 274p.

Equity turnover on June 9 was £93.72m (13,999 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Lashco, Shell, BP, De La Rue, Barclays, United Dominions Trust, Grand Met, RTZ, Marks & Spencer, Bowers, Beechams, GUS, Sears and Courtaulds.

## Another scrip issue from Great Portland

By Michael Prest

For the third year running, Great Portland Estates, most of the West End and City of London, is proposing a scrip issue. While pre-tax net revenue is up £127m at £7.02m for the year to the end of March, the final dividend is 4p net, the same as last year, making an unchanged 5p net for the year.

Whereas the 1979 scrip issue was one-for-two, 1980's is one-for-four. But as was the case last year, the new shares, if a capital increase is authorized, do not qualify for the dividend. Allowing for the increase, the full dividend is equivalent to 3.33p net in 1979.

Gross rental income was £10.1m, compared with £8.73m. Most of the increase came from higher rents in the course of the year. Despite the tax charge rising slightly from £2.64m to £2.93m, net revenue from completed properties showed a 32 per cent increase from £3.17m to £4.19m.

During the year, Great Portland realized a surplus on sale of investment properties of £320,000 after capital gains tax. The equivalent figure last year was £170m. Such proceeds are transferred to the Capital Reserve and are not included in net revenue.

At the end of the previous financial year the company had cash and deposits in its balance sheet of £13.7m.

As a result of the last scrip issue, the number of issued shares rose from 44.2m to 68.7m. If the latest proposed capital increase is approved, that number will increase to 85.9m.

## Poor final quar hits International Timber results

By Catherine Guan

The last quarter of International Timber's year saw a dramatic downturn in demand. Both the building and the furniture industries are suffering from a decline in activity, and the immediate outlook for timber merchants now "is clearly not very bright", Mr Ronald Groves, the chairman, said yesterday.

Group sales dropped by "a good 10 per cent" in volume in the quarter to end-March; and were 10 to 12 per cent lower in April and May. Because timber prices have risen, sales in sterling terms are now flat.

The full-year results to end-March, which include 12 months of Bambergers, show a £689,000 increase to £8.74m pre-tax, on turnover of £216m, against £167m. Roughly £100,000 of pre-tax profits shown in the first half have been lost to the interests, subsequently sold for £5.2m, were then taken out of the second half's figures.

Redundancy costs were £700,000. The Great Yarmouth business has been closed with the loss of 150 jobs. Property sales worth £1m should follow this year, providing a profit of

up to £300,000, again in 1979-80.

Year-end borrowings £6.63m lower at £2 most of that in m loans. The rights is about £6.3m toward acquisitions; additions are pending costs, largely from £4.3m, however.

The trend toward buying by large use continues. Last year more marked as user the market, anticipa like IT subsector themselves unable to usual volume.

IT's growth lies in Jewson building materials, which also sug ing and heating eq jobbing builders—enjoying a boom as page famine eases improvements.

IT's 1979-80 pu crowded DIY mark happy to stay in c says Mr Groves.

Capital expenditure was £3m, with Jew loan of 150 jobs. Property sales worth £1m should follow this year, providing a profit of

## J W Spear says profits will fall

Despite efforts to contain costs, Mr Arthur Stephenson, chairman of J. W. Spear, says that profits this year are likely to show a fall. Home margins have been hard to maintain, and export margins suffered severely from the strength of sterling.

Sales for 1979 rose from £6.89m to £7.19m, but pre-tax profits dipped from £1.82m to £1.62m. Earnings a share were 24.36p against 25.31p, while the dividend went ahead from 3p to 8.57p gross.

Orders have been slow coming in this year, and the order book has only the same value as this time last year.

An improvement in orders is profits dipped from 1.82m to total sales should show an increase in value, although a drop in value is likely.

Sir Hugh Fraser strengthens his hand

More voting power has been bought by the Trusts of the House of Fraser. It was announced last night that the non-beneficial interests of the stores group chairman, Sir Hugh Fraser, has bought a further 100,000 shares, lifting their stake over the past few weeks from around 21 per cent to just over 3 per cent.

The voting will come into play at the Fraser annual meeting next Thursday, when trading group Loorth will attempt to lift the final dividend from 4p to 6p and put four of its directors on the Board.

Fairline Boats dips in first half

Turnover of Fairline Boats went up from a record £2.26m to £2.52m in the six months to March 31, but pre-tax profits slipped from £283,000 to £264,000. Earnings a share were 3.6p against 4.9p. The interim is 2.42p gross.

Higher costs are blamed for the slip in profits by Mr Sam Newington, chairman of the group, which came to the market a year ago.

No final dividend from Aero Needles

There is no final dividend from Aero Needles Group,

against 1.2p last year. Loss of £44,000 for 1979 profit of £385,000.

However, after £337,500 against £1, a loss of profits is struck against £460,000, it will receive the late gross.

Earnings a share given after credit extraordinary item against £180,600, a 7.46p to 14p.

Ocean Wilsons gives scrip

The board of Ocean Wilsons (Holdings) propose one scrip issue. The year to Janu £25.46m against £4. Pre-tax profits compared with £4.42p to £5.0p. Earnings a share 10.19p against 13.1p.

The market value group's share rises up from £4.3m to £2.1m against £2.02

Gold mines give huge dividends

A spectacular £1 of 850 cents has West Driefontein. Gold Fields of So mines. This makes for the full year cents.

Although West D highest single divi members of the group. The year-end final payout rose 4 to 135 cents. Kloe cent to 240 cents.

Another gold p pany, Barlow Rand, day that two of its ban Rodopos Des Rand. Prospector of which are on stat will increase retent higher capital spe

Bank Rate

ABN Bank ... Barclays Bank ... BCCI Bank ... Consolidated ... C. House & Co. ... Lloyds Bank ... London Mercant ... Midland Bank ... Nat Westminster ... Rossmore ... TSB ... Williams and Gyl

\* 7 day deposit on £10,000 max. to £25,000 15% p.a. £25,000 15% p.a.

## International

## Ennia placing

Ennia of The Netherlands yesterday announced the private placing, primarily in the United Kingdom, of 270,000 new ordinary shares of £120 each par value represented by bearer depository receipts (BDRs) at a price related to the current price quoted on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The proceeds will be used to finance Ennia's continued international expansion.

The new shares and the BDRs representing them will rank pari passu with the existing issued ordinary shares and BDRs.

The issue has been underwritten and is being placed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., and Amerind Bank Nederland, Bank in association with Allgemeine Bank Nederland, Deutsche Bank, Morgan Stanley International and Swiss Bank Corporation Overseas. Brokers to the issue are W. Greenwell.

## TNT stake in Ansett

Shipping and road transport group Thomas Nationwide Transport (TNT) of Sydney now holds 49 per cent of Ansett Transport Industries. Mr R. T. Petterson, TNT company secretary, said.

A formal TNT takeover offer for Ansett expired at the end of May. Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd has said it has slightly more than 50 per cent of Ansett, Mr Petterson noted.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal held a hearing in Melbourne last week into possible conflict between News Ltd's media holdings and the commercial television interests it acquired through Ansett. A decision is expected later this week.

## Michelin profits slip

Michelin reported group net profits of 598m francs (£60.4m) for 1979, down from 686.2m francs in 1978. Consolidated net turnover rose to 23,900m francs from 20,700m the year before.

## Edbro holds dividend despite fall in profits

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Edbro (Holdings), the tipper gear maker with three-quarters of the United Kingdom market, has held its net dividend despite a share fall in price.

The national engineering dispute cost Edbro about £500,000 in profits. High interest rates and strong sterling have also taken their toll. Net interest charges more than doubled from £484,000 to £1.15m.

Group sales were up from £32.9m to £35.5m. The group succeeded in winning the necessary sales volume and margins in the United Kingdom were satisfactory. But with exports and overseas sales accounting for half of the group total, and much of that dollar-related, the rising exchange rate placed into profitability.

## London and European raises Newman stake

By Rosemary Unsworth

London and European Group has increased its stake in Newman Industries by 3 per cent, bringing its holdings to 18.1 per cent. The property investment-to-engineering company bought about 700,000 shares through the market at 45p each and now owns 4.49 million Newman shares.

But yesterday none of the London and European directors were available to comment on whether they intended to launch a bid for Newman, which has a market capitalization of £11m compared with L&E's capitalization of about £5m.

The Newman board has made it clear that it is not in favour of London and European's approach. It has rejected a series of propositions put by L & E's directors after the acquisition of the original holding.

Edbro has closed its distribution subsidiaries in continental Europe—retaining only a 20 per cent stake in a newly formed associated company—as part of a broad cash-releasing reorganization throughout the group. The European move is freeing £4m net of capital, although £500,000 of costs have already been charged to 1979-80 profits. In the United Kingdom, Edbro has bought a £1.4m site adjacent to its main Bolton manufacturing facility and is transferring other operations there, which should lead to substantial savings in transport costs.

The reorganization will free three properties which could be realized at £1.5m over book value, although Mr Laurence Tindale, the chairman, is "not optimistic" about an early sale in the present climate.

Spending on plant and

## Briefly

Pickering Brothers is to sell Microfilm to Frankel Microfilm Holdings, holding company for Intec Group. Completion is expected in July and consideration represents less than 17 per cent of Pickering's assets.

Archimedes Investment Trust: Gross revenue for six months to April 30, £58,000 (£58,000). Eps 3.52p (2.73p). Pre-tax profit £11,700 (£11,700). Eps 0.33p (0.23p). NAV 79.3p (87.7p). Dividend total 3.86p (2.87p).

B & Q (Retail): Annual report shows the salary of chairman Mr David Quayle rose 77 per cent to £35,015 since the company went public early last year.

Target: Sales for half year to March 31 fell from £2.5m to £1.7m. Pre-tax profit £117,000 (£117,000). Depressed sales and increased costs likely to continue for rest of year, board says.

Bankers Investment Trust: Total income for six months to April 30, £2,014m (£2,014m). Eps 3.915p (2.521p). NAV 79.3p (87.7p). Dividend total 3.86p (2.87p).

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of local authority yielding bonds is 14 1/2 per cent. Last week's rate was 15 1/2 per cent.

Highgate Optical and Industrial: Company turnover for 1979, £1.72m (£1.72m). Pre-tax profit £18,000 (£18,000) including operating losses of French subsidiaries £1,700 (£1,700). Eps 0.23p (nil). Dividend 2.57p (same).

A. G. Stanley Holdings: Offer for Morris & Blakey Wall Paper now unconditional. Acceptances reached 99.65 per cent of shares subject to offer.

William Jacks: Total number of ordinary shares which are held by Jacks Investments, a wholly-owned subsidiary of William Jacks and Co (Malaya) Berhad, now amounts to 3,088,577 per cent.

Standard Telephones and Cables: Chairman told annual meeting that company has a very strong order book. Board looks forward to a right issue, and anticipates a significant improvement in results in current year.

United Breweries Group: Turnover for first six months of current year is about 15 per cent up on 1979. However, net profit for half to date is lower than last year but group expects net result not lower than last year's result achieved in 1978-79.

Brokers Link: London stock-brokers Beardon, Langner and Co and Thomson's Equity and Life Brokers have entered into an association designed to widen scope of services that each can offer to their respective clientele.

Alpine Holdings: Chairman repeats that first half will be disappointing. Board is looking for other related activities to add to group.

## Business appointments

## New managing director for BNOC (Trading)

Mr Ian Goskirk has been appointed managing director of the British National Oil Corporation's subsidiary, BNOC (Trading). Mr Paul A. Allaire, deputy managing director of Bank Xerox, has been made managing director. On July 1 he succeeds Mr William F. Glavia, who takes up the position of executive vice-president and senior staff officer at Xerox Corporation headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut, United States of America.

Mr John Kenneth Rudgard, sales and marketing director of H. P. Bulmer, has become an executive director of H. P. Bulmer Holdings. He is also managing director of De & Reus, Bulmer wines and spirits subsidiary.

Mr Reiner Pientl has been appointed managing director of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, which was previously manager of the Paris branch. Mr

## Premier plans one-for-ten scrip

By Richard Allen

Premier Consolidated Oilfields' decision earlier this year to raise just over £4m for exploration by a rights issue, rather than sell any of its 3 per cent stake in London & Scottish Marine Oil, has been fully vindicated.

Announcing full-year results yesterday, the United Kingdom independent exploration and production group revealed that its Lashco stake, worth about £8.2m in January, is now valued at just under £15m.

The group said that it pro-

poses to mark the successful result by a one-for-ten scrip issue. It pays no dividends.

Mr R. C. Shaw, the chairman, said that despite the appreciation in Lashco shares his group had no intention of taking profits.

In the 12 months to March 31, Premier's pre-tax profits jumped from under £10,000 to just under £250,000 after taking into account operating losses of £492,000 from an American coal mining operation now discontinued.

After tax and unrealized ex-

change losses the net loss for the year rose from £158,543 to £271,295. But Premier announced that the value of unrealized assets had increased considerably during the period.

Although the shares issued a couple of pence yesterday they are still riding high on hopes of substantial finds, particularly in the Rocky Mountains, where Premier has recently increased its holding to 983,000 acres.

Drilling has also started at the on-land well near Brora, Scotland.

## Move to prevent transfer of Bamfords' assets

By Philip Robinson

Gardner Steel is to ask for a court order to prevent any movement of Bamfords' assets which are now with a new subsidiary of the collapsed agricultural machinery group Forklift on a "caretaker basis".

Gardner's solicitors, Cove & Co, are to apply for a notice of motion to restrain any disposition of the assets by Forklift. The group threatened the move on Monday and gave Bamfords until 9.30 yesterday morning to explain the meaning of "caretaker basis".

In Uttroxtre, Bamfords has issued a card to its employees for them to nominate proxy holders should they be unable to attend the creditors' meeting on June 19. The workforce are technically creditors because they are owed back wages

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1979-80	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(10)	%
99	59	Airspurge Group	63	+1	6.7	10	
50	26	Armstrong & Rhodes	31	-1	3.8	12	
285	185	Bardon HHL	281	-2	13.8	4	
100	78	County Cars Pref	78	-	15.3	19	
101	63	Deborah Ord	92	+2	5.0	5	
125	88	Frank Horsell	117	-	7.9	6	
129	91	Frederick Parker	92	-1	12.8	14	
156	102	George Blair	103	-1	16.5	16	
75	45	Jackson Group	71x2	-	6.0	8	
153	103	James Burroughs	103	-1	7.2	7	
300	242	Robert Jenkins	300	-	31.3	10	
232	175	Torday Limited	217x2	-	15.1	7	
34	11	Twinlock Ord	14	-	0.8	6	
80	70	Twinlock 12", ULS	76	-	12.0	15	
56	23	Unilock Holdings	49	+1	2.6	5	
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	45	-	4.4	4	
99	42	Walter Alexander	93	+2	4.4	4	
212	136	W. S. Yeates	212	+2	12.1	5	

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

## The Guardian Investment Trust Company Limited

Results for year ending 31st March 1980:

Total assets stand at £58,000,000

Dividend rises to 4.60p per share

Ten Year Record	Gross Revenue	Earnings per Share	Net Dividend	Net Asset Value
Year to	£000	p.	p.	p.
31st March				
1970	1,547	2.09	1.14	75.7
1978	2,995	2.83	2.70	102.7
1979	3,162	3.18	3.15	122.5
1980	3,856	4.69	4.60	106.7

## Assets spread as follows:

UK 82% N. America 10% Far East 6%

Other Areas 2%

Individuals constitute 86% of Shareholders and hold 19% of issued ordinary shares.



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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



# Residential Property

on pages 26, 28, 29

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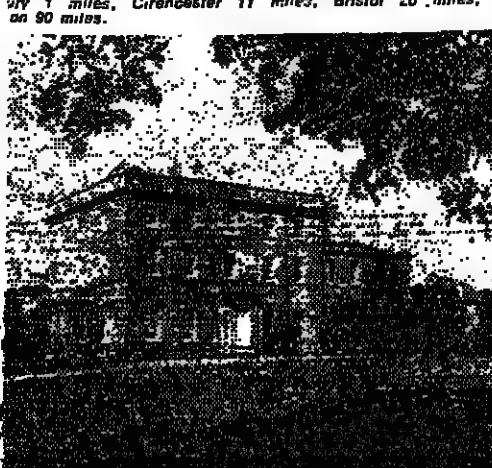
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detached house on the edge of

one of the most picturesque

small villages with delightful

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bathrooms, 2 reception

rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, 2 reception

rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, 2 reception

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rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, 2 reception

rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, 2 reception

### BERKSHIRE—Reading 9, London 44 miles.



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VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated in the Pang Valley, with easy access of M4. Renovated Period Farmhouse, Hall, 3 Rec. Kt, 3 Beds, 3 Baths, C.H., Mod 2 Rm detached house, 2 Mod Cottages, Ranges of Outbuilds and Farmbldgs, agric land and woodland. AUCTION as a whole or in 18 lots—22ND JULY, 1980 (if not sold). Apply: London Office (as below).

TC 4168

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### SURREY—Reigate 4, London 26 miles.



### ABOUT 112 ACRES

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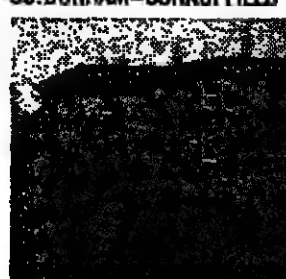
### SURREY—OXFORD



### ABOUT 1 ACRE

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE, Entrance Hall, Cloaks, Drawing Rm, Dining Rm, Billiard Rm, Kt/Bst Rm, 5 further Beds, Double Beds, 2 Baths, 4th Bed and lounge area, full Gas C.H. Double Garage, Gardens, Office Invited £140,000. Apply: London Office (as below) or Oxford Office (Oxford 2375).

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### KENT—Tunbridge Wells 3, London 35 miles.



### ABOUT 7 ACRES

A WELL SITUATED COUNTRY HOUSE, Hall, 3 Rec, Study, Kt/Bst Rm, Utility Rm, Master Bed and En Suite Bath Rm, 5 further Beds, 2 Baths, C.H. Double Integral Garage, Gardens, Paddock and Woodland. AUCTION—30 JULY, 1980 (if not sold). Apply: London Office (as below) or Tunbridge Wells Office (0892 30176) TC 4198

### SOMERSET/DEVON BORDERS—Wiveliscombe 5 miles.



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### KENT—EDENBRIDGE



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### HAMPSHIRE, FARNBOROUGH—Aldershot 2, London 85 miles.



### ABOUT 0.25 ACRES

LICENCED FREEHOLD HOTEL, 75ft frontage to A325 Portsmouth Rd—suitable for further Modernisation/Re-Development, subject to planning consent. 28 Beds, Dining Rm, Bst Rm, Lounge, Cocktail Bar, Domestic Offices, Owners Flat, 2 Beds, Rms, 5 lock-up garages, Car Parking. AUCTION—17TH JULY, 1980 (if not sold). Apply: London Office (as below) or Slow-on-the-Wold Office (0451 30731) S 890

### SUSSEX—Brighton 8, London 50 miles.



### ABOUT 0.05 ACRES

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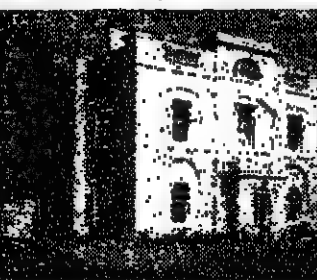
### GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Berkeley Vale, M5 3 miles, London 145 miles.



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### KENT—Whitstable 2, London 66 miles.



### ABOUT 25 ACRES

A HANDSOME REGENCY HOUSE, LISTED GRADE II, Entrance Vestibule, 4 Rec, Kt, Utility Rm, 5 Beds, 2 Baths, C.H. S/C Staff/Relatives Flat, 10 Loose Boxes, Grooms' Flat, Paddocks and Gardens. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY or by AUCTION on a date to be announced. Apply: London Office (as below) or Tunbridge Wells Office (0892 30176) TC 4208

### SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE—Reading 7 miles



### ABOUT 20 ACRES

A DELIGHTFUL PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own grounds in a secluded woodland setting, Rec Hall, 3 Rec, Mod Kt/Bst Rm, 6 Beds, 2 Baths, C.H., Outbuilds and Garaging, Gardens, Paddock and Woodland about 8 acres. Detached Studio Cottage with scope for improvement. Studio, Rec, Kt, Bed and Bath Rm, Outbuilds and Garages, about 3 acres. Productive block of Tenanted Agric. land, about 3 acres. AUCTION—17TH JULY 1980 (if not sold) Apply: London Office (as below) or Hibbert & Co., Henley-on-Thames (048 12 4448) TC 4175

### INTHE WYE VALLEY—Hereford 5, M50 7 miles



### ABOUT 3 ACRES

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY OVERLOOKING THE RIVER WYE, Hall, Cloaks, 2 Rec, Kt, 2 Bed with Dressing Rm and Bath, Old Fred C.H., Guest/Staff Cottage, 4 Rm, pleasant gardens. Double garage, Outbuilds/Stabling, Orchard & Paddocks. AUCTION—4th JULY (if not sold). Guide Price—In excess of £25,000. Apply: London Office (as below) or Hereford Office (0432 620216) TC 4063

### KENT—Dover 7, London 64 miles.



### ABOUT 10 ACRES

AN EXCEPTIONAL PERIOD PROPERTY (LISTED GRADE II), Vestibule, Kt, 2 Rec, 3 Beds, Bath, S/C flat 4 Rm, Garaging for 3, Outbuilds, Gardens, 2 Paddocks. Offers invited for Freehold. Apply: London Office (as below) or Tunbridge Wells Office (0892 30176) TC 4184

### KENT, TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Tunbridge 4, London 38 miles.



### ABOUT 0.20 ACRES

AN IMPOSING VICTORIAN HOUSE with views over the Common and beyond, Hall, Cloaks, 3 Rec, Kt, 10 Beds, 2 Baths, 2 Separate W.C.s, C.H. 2 Beds Staff Flat, 4 Car Garage, Gardens. Suitable for conversion into S/C flats (subject to Planning Consent). AUCTION—4th JULY 1980 (if not sold) Apply: London Office (as below) or Tunbridge Wells Office (0892 26472) HT 3708

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### ABOUT 1 ACRE

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### NORTH COTSWOLDS—Stow-on-the-Wold 4 miles.



### ABOUT 0.25 ACRES

COTSWOLDS PERIOD HOUSE situated on the edge of the village of Lomb, Rec Hall, 2 Rec, Kt, Utility and Cloaks, 4 Beds, Bath, Stone Rm, W.C. Cot Rm/Study, Detached Outbuild (suitable Studio/Workshop etc.) Garage, Mature Garden. AUCTION—25th JULY (if not sold) Apply: Slow-on-the-Wold Office (0451 30731) Taylor & Fletcher, Stow-on-the-Wold (0306

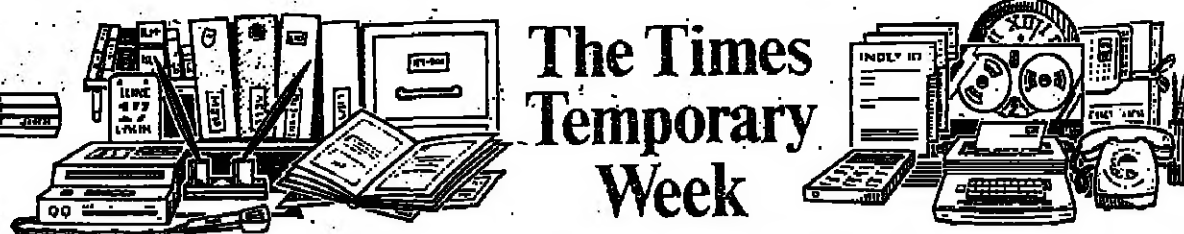












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